

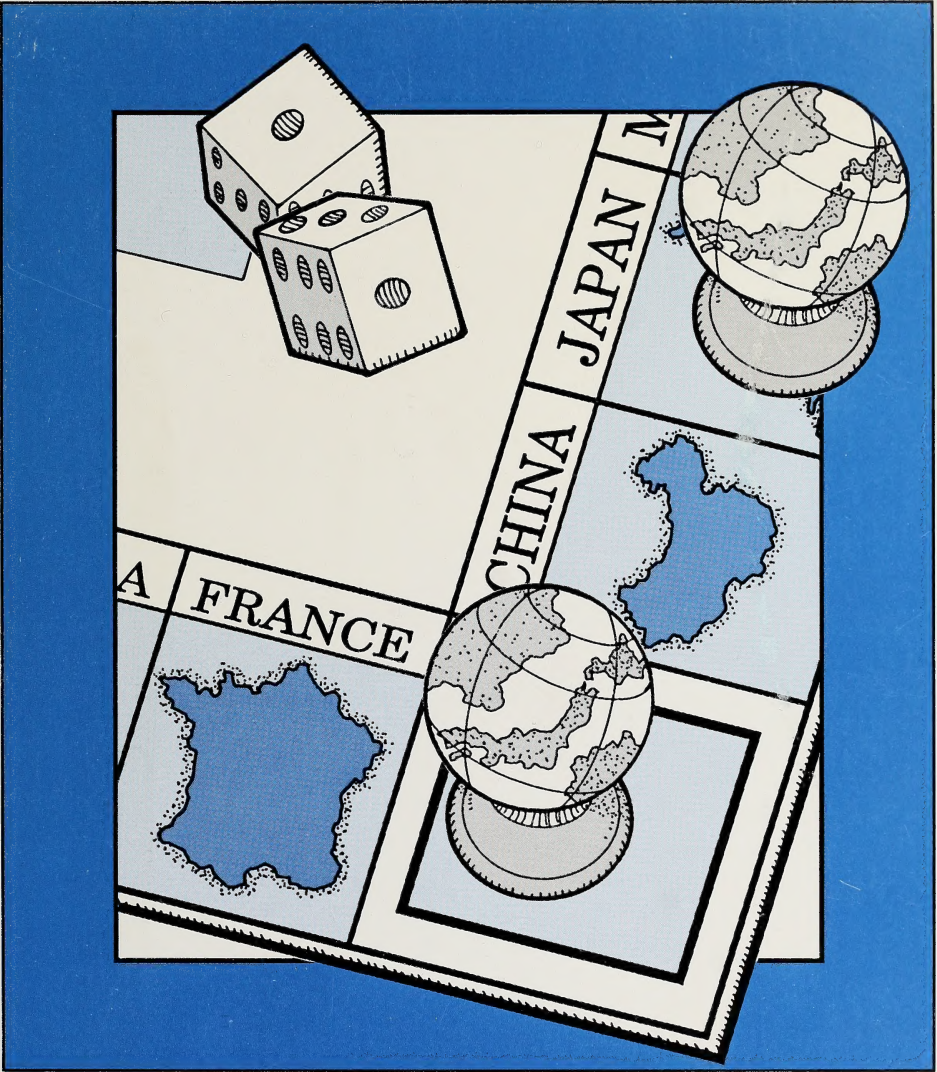
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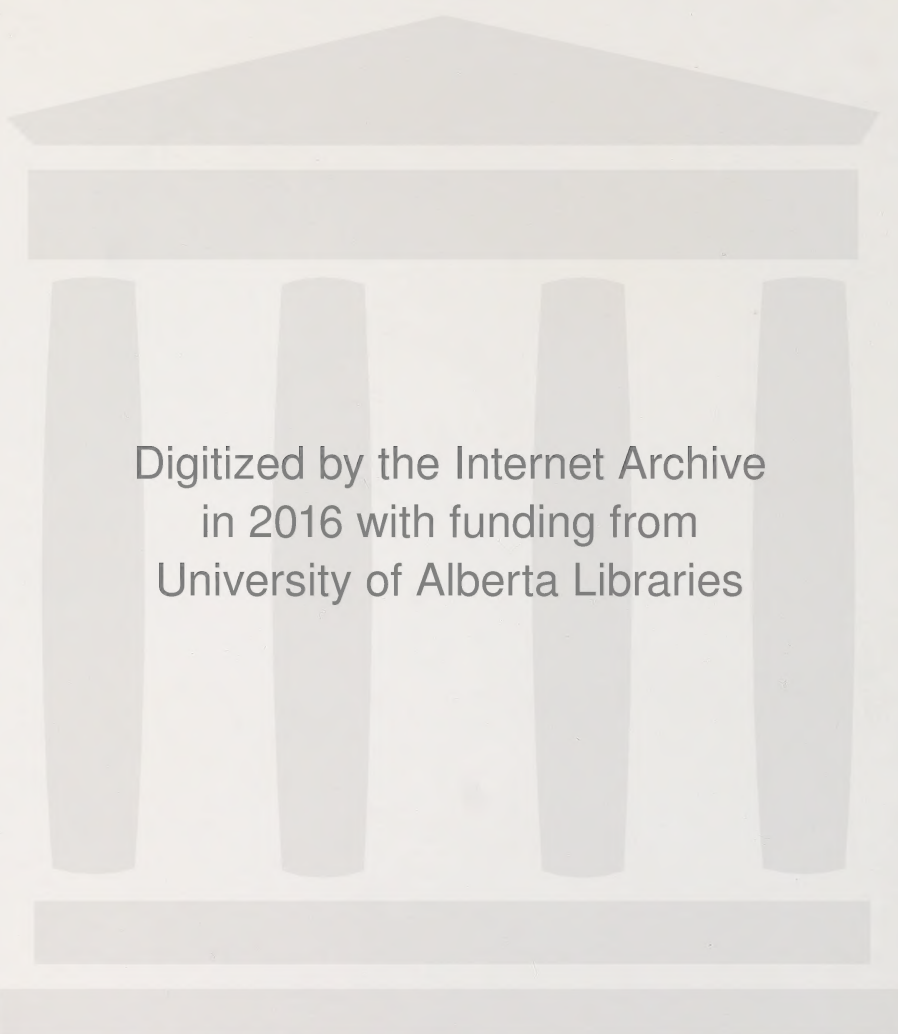


MODULE 5: FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERACTION AMONG NATIONS



Distance Learning

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Social Studies 33

Module 5

FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERACTION AMONG NATIONS



**Distance
Learning**

Alberta
EDUCATION

Social Studies 33
Student Module
Module 5
Factors Influencing Interaction Among Nations
Alberta Correspondence School
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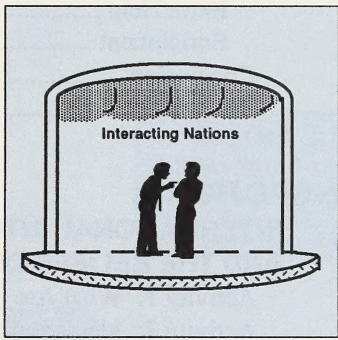
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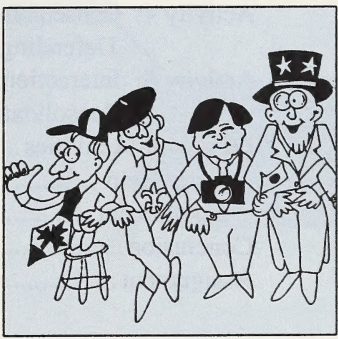
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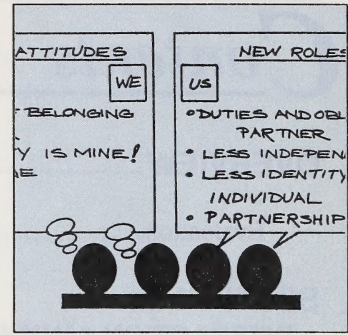
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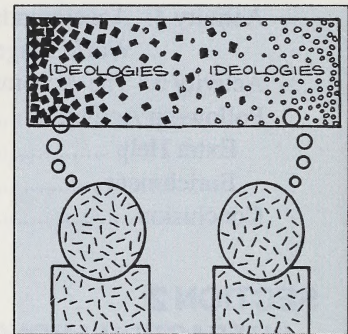
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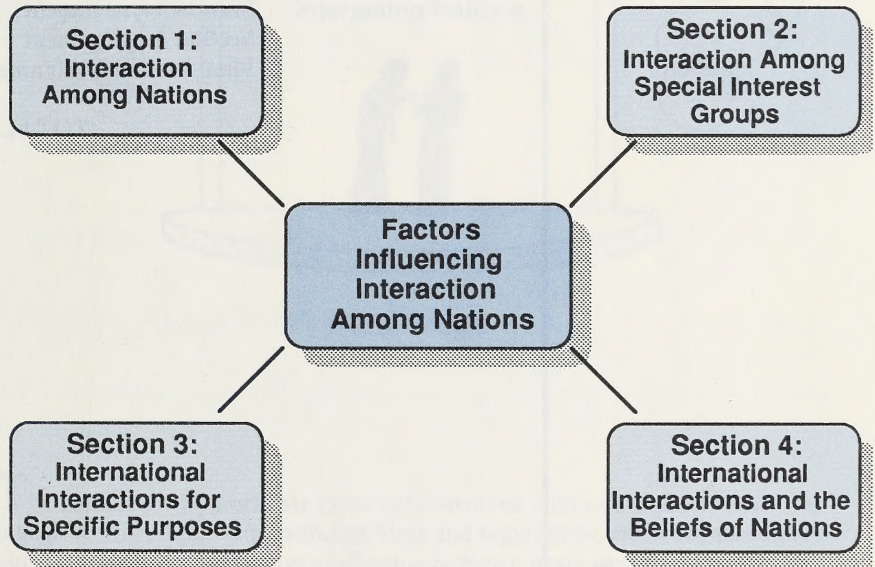
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APPENDIX

OVERVIEW

Why do nations fight wars? Why do nations work together? Why do nations act in the ways they do with, and towards, other nations? In this module, you will be examining how and why nations interact, as well as the results of these interactions.

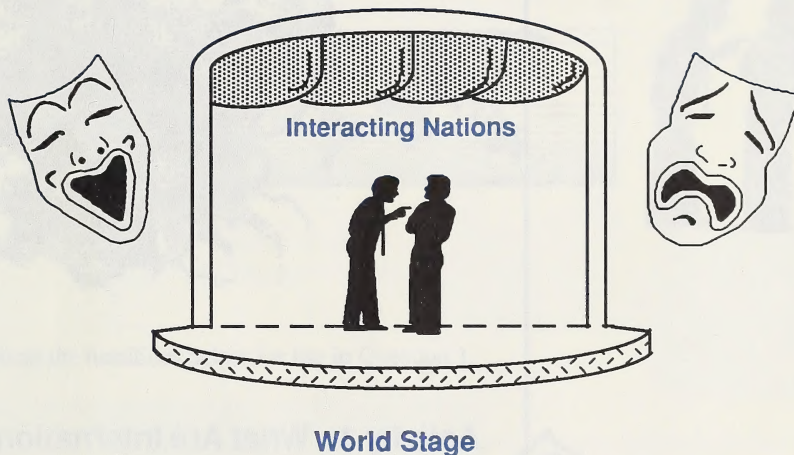


Evaluation

Your mark in this module will be determined by your work in the Assignment Booklet. You must complete all assignments. In this module, you are expected to complete three section assignments and one final module assignment. The assignment breakdown is as follows:

Section 2 Assignment	25%
Section 3 Assignment	10%
Section 4 Assignment	30%
Final Module Assignment	35%
	<hr/>
TOTAL	100%

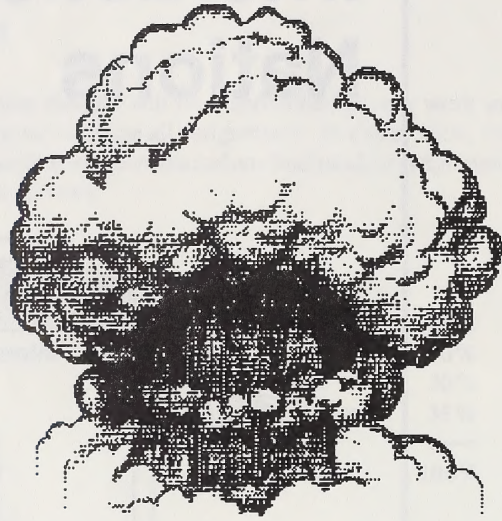
Interaction Among Nations



The nations of the world are constantly involved with one another. Countries engage in trade, fight wars, exchange ideas and suggestions, create organizations, and, in addition, establish ways of allowing foreign citizens to visit as tourists. The reasons for these involvements, and also their results, are important to understanding our present world situation. All the problems and promises of today's world are related to international interactions. As a person living in today's world, you will be affected by international interactions. The better your understanding of such interactions, the better able you are to participate in the world today – and tomorrow.

In this module, you will

- develop an understanding of international interactions and their motives, methods, and consequences
- apply a model of understanding to international interactions
- analyze international interactions according to an Accommodation Scale
- evaluate international interactions and their component parts



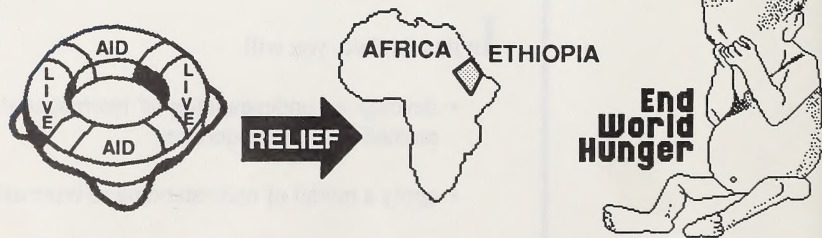
Activity 1: What Are International Interactions?

Conflict: a struggle between people or nations with different ideas; a fight among groups with opposing views

Internationalevent: anyaction or event which involves two or more countries

Cooperation: a common effort or intent; an association or union in which the benefits outweigh the problems of belonging

Human history contains many examples of wars and **conflict**. Early battles between groups of people fighting in hand-to-hand combat have changed over time to become larger and more destructive. Today, wars and conflicts involve many nations and powerful weapons, capable of killing millions of people and even destroying the entire planet. But human beings have also worked together to improve the lives of all people on Earth. Relief efforts, such as 'Live Aid,' have done much to bring individuals from many nations a brighter future. **International** sporting events, such as the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, help improve **cooperation**, acceptance, and understanding among nations.



Interaction: event which affects each person or nation involved

Whenever one nation comes into contact with another nation, there is **interaction**. This is very similar to any situation in which one person comes in contact with another. There are reasons for the interaction and various ways of interacting. The results of the interaction are important in determining how the nations or people will get along in the future.



Read the headlines below for use in Question 1.





1. List three examples of international interactions which involve conflict. List three examples which involve cooperation.

Conflict

Cooperation

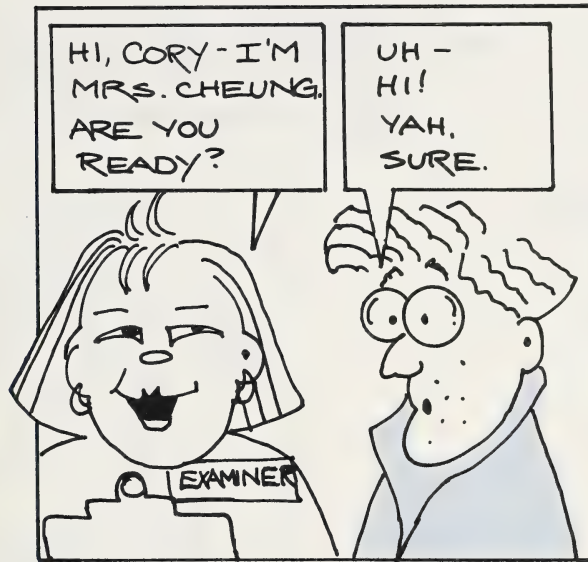


2. Discuss your examples with a partner to explain why you think these examples involve conflict or cooperation.

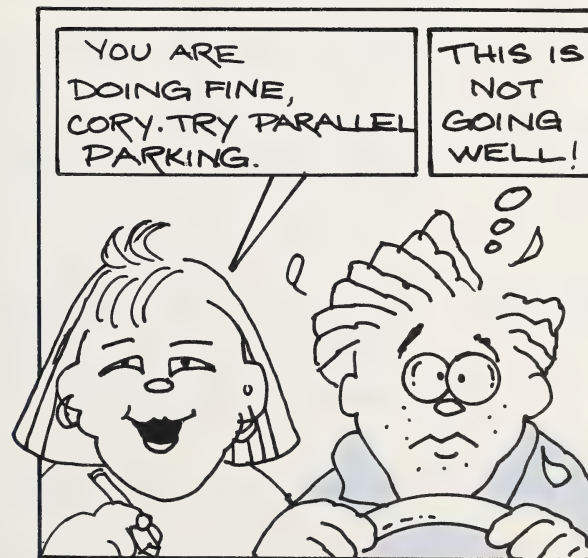
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.

Imagine that sixteen-year-old Cory is taking a test to obtain a driver's licence, and meets the examiner for the first time minutes before the test. Cory has been studying and practising for weeks and feels well-prepared.





Once the test begins, Cory becomes nervous, loses confidence, and feels the test is going badly. The examiner, marking her fifth test of the day, thinks Cory is doing fine but is not concentrating well enough.



At the end of the test, the examiner suggests that Cory practise parallel parking and congratulates Cory on passing the test. The feeling of nervousness leaves and Cory is both proud and relieved. Thanking the examiner, Cory leaves. The examiner smiles and remembers she has three more tests to complete before the end of her work day.



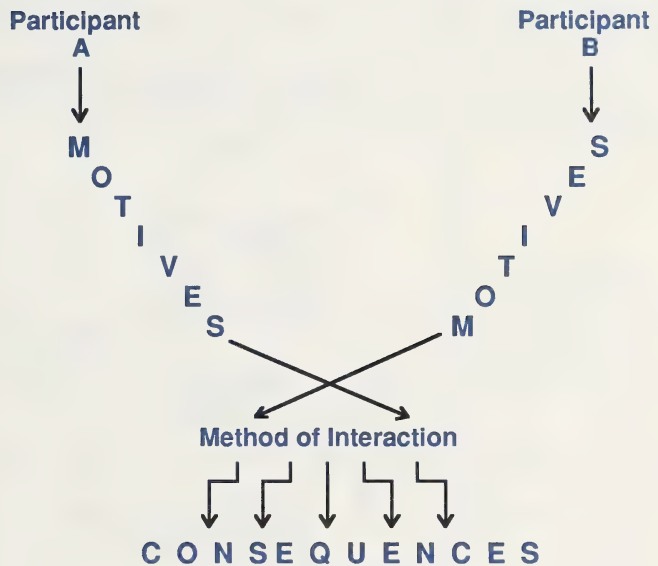
Motive: the cause of an action; a reason behind an event

Method: the way or manner of doing something

Consequences: results or outcomes; the end or effect which can be positive, negative, or both

Each person had a **motive** or reason for the interaction. Although the two people were involved in the same interaction, they each had a different motive. Cory wished to obtain a driver's licence and the examiner is paid to determine if drivers are skilled enough to earn a licence. The **method** of interaction, or way in which it occurred, was identical for each person. Both were involved in a test, yet Cory and the examiner had different opinions about the test itself. The **consequences**, or results, of the test were different for each. Cory had much stronger feelings about the importance of the test than did the examiner. Nations have similar experiences when they interact, with different motives and methods producing a variety of consequences for the participants.

Interaction Summary Chart



Using the information in the preceding paragraphs, answer the following questions. Your answers will be used again in later activities.

- The interaction between Cory and the examiner involved motives, methods, and consequences. Fill in the required information about their interaction in the sentences below.

Cory's motive for the interaction was to _____.

The driving test was the _____ of interaction. One possible consequence of this interaction is _____.

The next time Cory and the examiner meet, they will probably _____.



4. Imagine a situation in which you are meeting a person for the first time or an interaction of your choice. Complete the chart below using the situation you wish to create.

Imaginary Interaction

	Other Person	Yourself
Name		
Position/Title (Supervisor, Doctor, Judge, neighbour, classmate, etc.)		
Motive for Interaction		
Method of Interaction		
Consequences of Interaction		

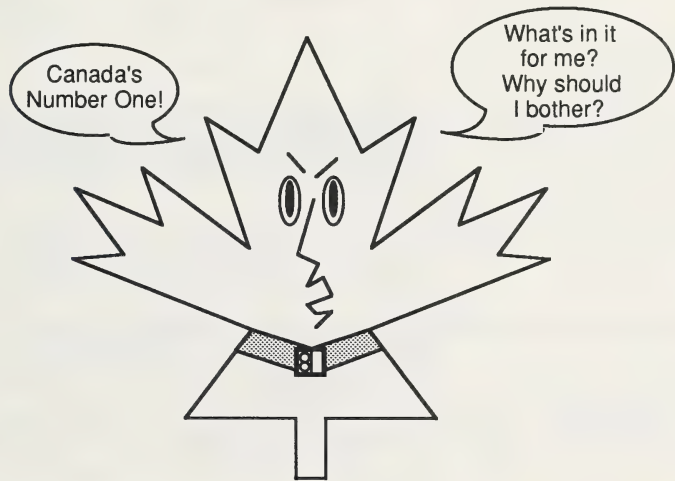
5. Explain how and why your perception, or view, of this interaction is different from the other person's.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Why International Interactions Occur

Whenever nations interact, there are motives, methods, and consequences related to their actions. Often, nations appear to act very much like Cory and the examiner. Each has individual motives for the interaction and views the interaction only from its perspective, or point of view. It could be said that Cory's motive for the interaction was selfish, done for a personal reward in the form of a driver's licence. Likewise, the examiner's motive could be viewed as selfish in that she received money in return for testing drivers. Many interactions between nations occur for reasons of self concern or **national interest**. Why and how a nation interacts with others may be related to what the interaction brings the nation as a consequence.

National interest: anything of concern to a nation's existence



“If a nation is motivated by national interest alone, all interactions will be viewed as opportunities for self-benefit.”

For example, Canada engages in trade with many nations including China and the Soviet Union. In return for wheat, Canada receives money which assists our nation in becoming wealthier and increases our **prosperity**. We also compete in sporting events with other nations such as the Olympic Games and the Canada Cup. If we are successful, we gain **prestige** and our nation further develops a sense of pride. These interactions address Canada's national interests because our nation benefits from the consequences.

Prestige: importance of a person, event, or nation in the minds of others



1. Correctly match the motives of national interest with the examples by placing the number of the correct motive in the blank in front of the corresponding examples.

Motives	Examples
I. peace	a. _____ increased border patrols and military defence spending
II. prestige	b. _____ developing new Canadian-made products for export
III. prosperity	c. _____ signing treaties with powerful nations
IV. security	d. _____ spending money on improving national sports teams

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.

Some interactions, however, occur for other motives. Cory's motive for obtaining a driver's licence could have been to help out on the family farm, or to work as a volunteer at a distant hospital. The examiner may test drivers to ensure that the highways are safer and to protect lives. Similarly, nations may interact for reasons of **internationalism**. They may trade with nations to assist others in becoming more economically developed. Or a nation may engage in international sporting events to promote understanding and tolerance of others. Humanity as a whole benefits from these interactions and, therefore, the consequences address international interests.



Most interactions occur for a combination of motives. The driving examiner and Cory likely interacted for both self interests and interests in the lives of others. Nations will interact with **national** and international motives behind their actions. Throughout this module and the entire unit, you will be examining the motives of international interactions and deciding to what extent they were motivated by **nationalism** and internationalism.

Internationalism: an attitude which favours cooperation and close relations among nations

National: concerning one country

Nationalism: an attitude which favours the concerns of one's own country over those of other countries



2. Refer back to the definitions of nationalism and internationalism. Select one (or more) of the international interactions below and explain how the nations involved can find themselves forced to choose from the list that follows national and international motives. An example is presented for you to examine.

Example: A nation considers a halt to the selling of weapons to a neighbouring nation.

Motives of nationalism:

- Continuing weapons sales would increase the nation’s prosperity.
- Stopping the sale of weapons would allow the nation to use the weapons for its own security.

Motives of internationalism:

- Continuing the sale of weapons threatens world peace and security.
 - Stopping the sale of weapons may reduce the prestige of the nation in the eyes of some nations, while it may increase prestige in the eyes of others.
- a. cutting off trade with another nation, refusing to buy from or sell to the other country, because of that government’s treatment of its citizens (example: Canada and South Africa)
 - b. signing a peace treaty with a more powerful neighbouring country, despite strong differences in ideology
 - c. establishing joint economic projects in the Siberian Arctic drilling for oil and gas, involving Canadian expertise and equipment and Soviet labour

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.



Activity 3: Setting the Stage

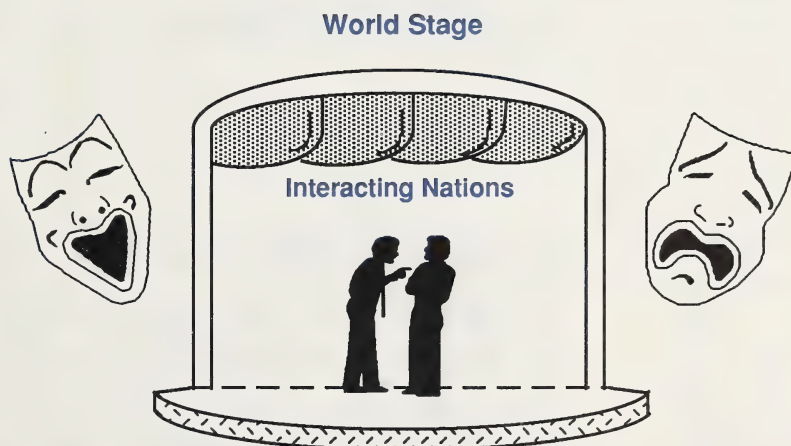
Sovereign: free from outside control

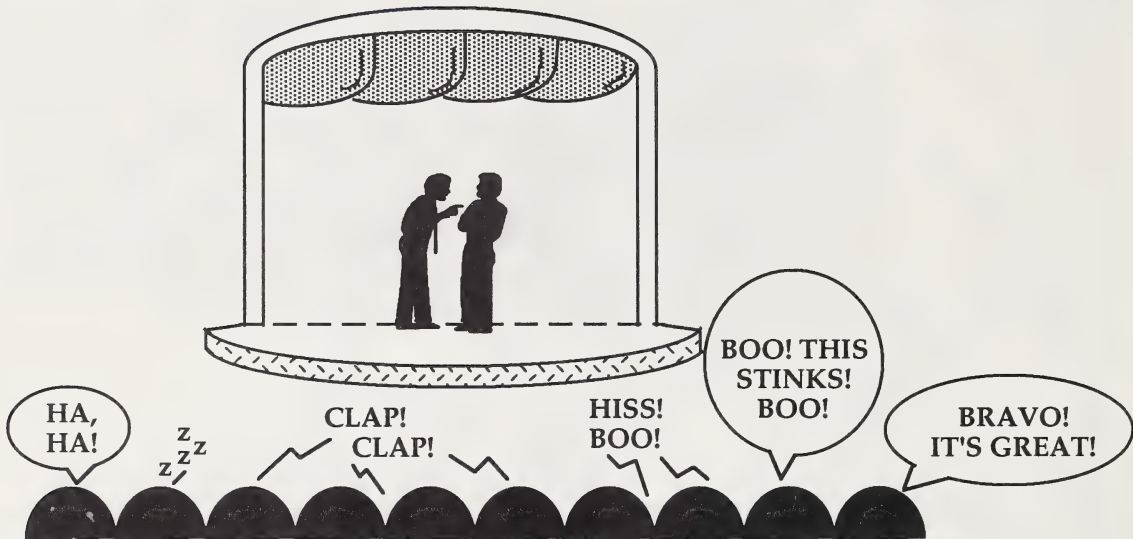
In order to study international interactions, we require a model to focus our understanding. Today's world is made up of over 160 **sovereign** nations constantly interacting. These nations also have historical relations with others which impact present interactions. Each of these interactions, past and present, is very complex as all involve motives, methods, and consequences. It is necessary to put these interactions into a simple model to improve our understanding.

Analogy: a similarity, or likeness, between two things; a resemblance in one way but not in all ways

The world has been compared to many things including an oyster, a prison, and a stage. For our **analogy**, the world will be likened to a stage.

Interactions occur on the 'world' stage, involving nations who are like the players or characters of a play. In some interactions, there are few characters; in others, all characters interact. Sometimes, the world stage is large and touches all nations. Other times, the stage is smaller and only a small number of nations, perhaps only one, will act out a drama on the stage. Many nations have minor roles or parts to play on the world stage. A small number are constantly involved and appear always to be on stage. The USSR and U.S.A., for example, are major players in many interactions which occur upon the world stage. Occasionally, individuals become major players, are more important than nations, and grab the attention of the entire world. Reagan, Gorbachev, Thatcher, Arafat, and Khaddafy have all held centre stage, commanding the world take notice of their roles and actions.



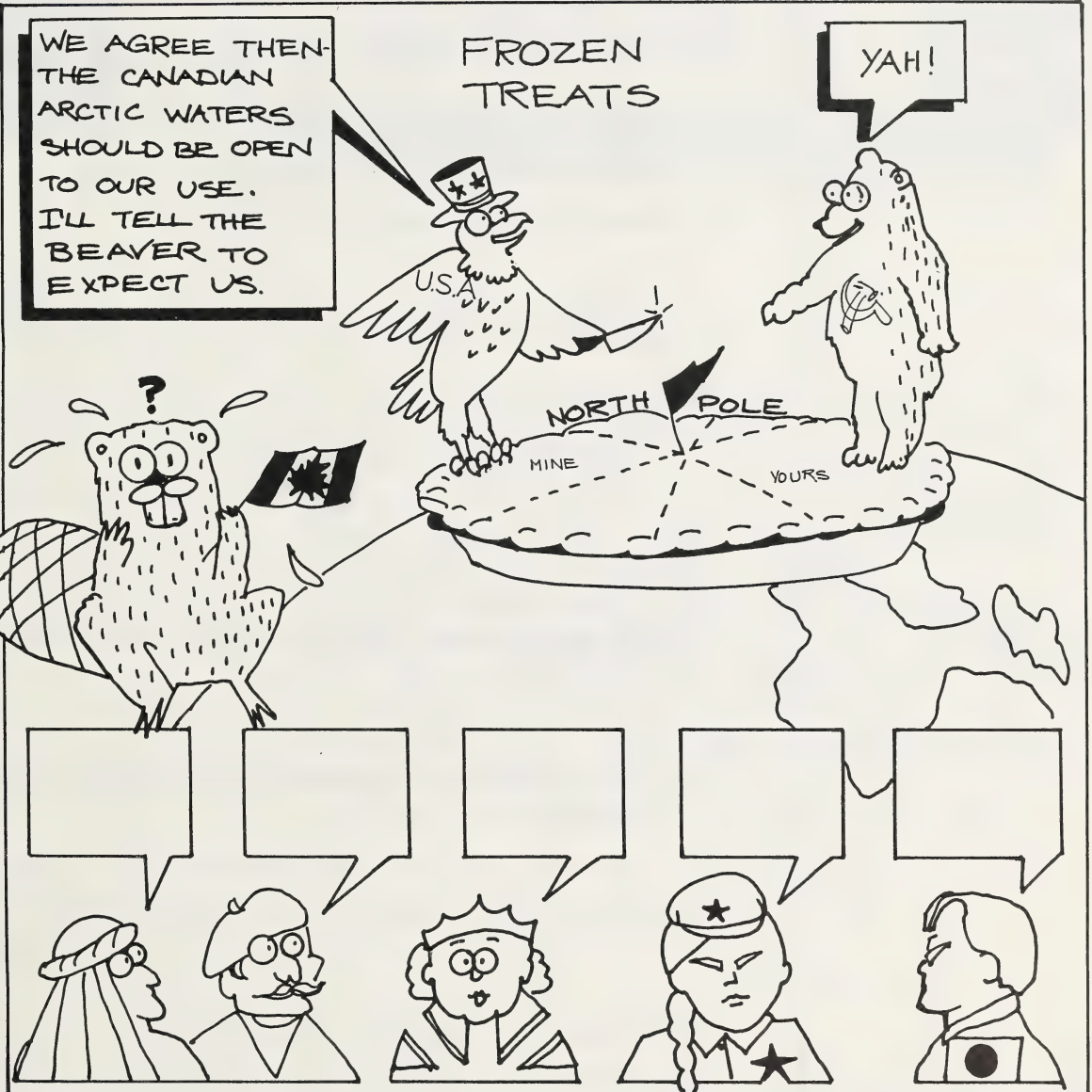


Audience (World Nations)

In addition to being players on the world stage, nations are also members of the audience. They observe the interactions on the stage and are affected by what they see and hear. Just as a stage production can make a great impression upon its audience and the actors involved, so can an international interaction. This is because the audience interacts with the players – applauding, booing, laughing – reacting to what they observe. The players receive this feedback on their actions and respond in various manners. This means that nations not directly involved in the stage interactions can and do have a role to play in the consequences of the interactions.

The costumes of the players tell much of their characters in a stage production. The costumes are often **symbols** which help to represent significant parts of the interaction. Nations are often portrayed in symbolic terms. The Soviet Union, for example, is often represented by a bear. This symbol can be thought to suggest the vast size and power of this nation. Or it may suggest fierceness and aggression. These symbols may give rise to strong emotions and affect the interaction, its participants, and the audience.

Symbol: one thing which stands for another, often invisible, thing





1. Examine the cartoon titled “Frozen Treats” and complete the following.

a. There are three players on stage, each represented by an animal. The beaver is a symbol for _____, the eagle a symbol for _____, and the bear a symbol for _____.

b. What does the pie in the centre of the table represent?

c. Which nations are shown in the audience? From left to right, the five nations are:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

d. (1) What motive(s) can you suggest for the interaction between the eagle and the bear?

(2) What motive(s) would the beaver have for becoming involved in this interaction?

e. What is the method of interaction between the eagle and the bear?

f. What are the possible consequences of this interaction for

(1) the beaver _____

(2) the eagle _____

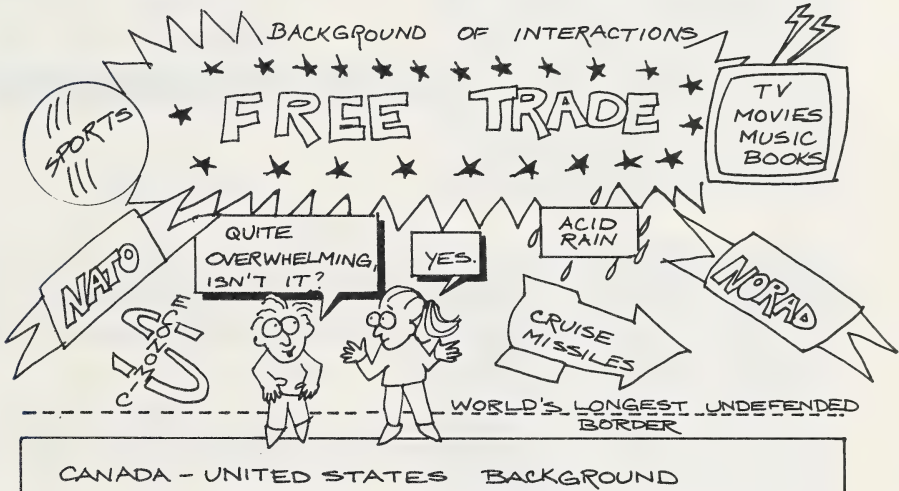
(3) the bear _____

(4) the audience _____



g. The audience "talk bubbles" are empty in the cartoon. Write an appropriate comment from the point of view of each member or nation. Share your comments with a partner for discussion.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.



Background: the setting in which an event occurs; information important to understanding an event

International interactions are like stage productions in many other ways. The background or conditions in which interactions occur can be elaborate or plain. There may be little behind the interaction or there may be a long and complex history of interactions behind what is currently on stage. Neighbouring nations such as Canada and the U.S.A. have numerous past interactions which impact what occurs, and why and how interactions occur today between these two nations. Other nations with little if any past contact, such as Australia and Greenland, interact against a simpler background than do nations with more frequent interactions.



Dialogue: an exchange of ideas or opinions

Many of the interactions between players are **dialogue**. The words used, the intended meaning, and their interpretation are significant in the interactions. Each player and audience member “hears and sees” a slightly different version of the interaction.

Refer back to your answers for Activity 1, Questions 3 to 5. The example you created shows why each participant has a slightly different understanding of the interaction.

The interactions on the world stage have the added aspect of the audience members. The audience, like the stage performers, experiences the interaction from an unique point of view. This results in the international interactions having as many interpretations as there are participants on stage and in the audience. What happened, how it happened, and why it happened are dependent upon one’s viewpoint.

TAKES ONE TO KNOW ONE

AS A DEMOCRATIC NATION, WE BELIEVE IN FREEDOM...

OUR ELECTIONS HAVE A HIGH VOTER TURN-OUT. ALMOST ALL OUR PEOPLE VOTE. OUR LEADER IS CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE...

A GOVERNMENT THAT IS AGGRESSIVE AND SUPPLIES ARMS TO ITS NEIGHBOURS TO FIGHT DIRTY LITTLE WARS AROUND THE WORLD...

YOU AGGRESSOR, YOU...

YOU A DEMOCRATIC, FREE NATION?!? NO, WE ARE A DEMOCRATIC, FREEDOM-LOVING NATION. WE HOLD TRUE ELECTIONS...

BUT ONLY A FEW CAN BECOME LEADER- THOSE WHO FOLLOW YOUR LIMITED BELIEFS. ANYONE CAN LEAD OUR NATION. A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE...

THIS FROM A NATION THAT PROMOTES AGGRESSION AROUND THE WORLD TO SPREAD ITS BELIEFS IN REVOLUTIONS DISGUISED AS ASSISTING NATIONS IN BECOMING DEMOCRATIC

TAKES ONE TO KNOW ONE!



A



B

WORLD STAGE



Refer to the cartoon entitled “Takes One To Know One” and answer the following questions.

- 2 a. Each nation make several claims about itself. List all such claims made by Nation A and Nation B.

Nation A

Nation B

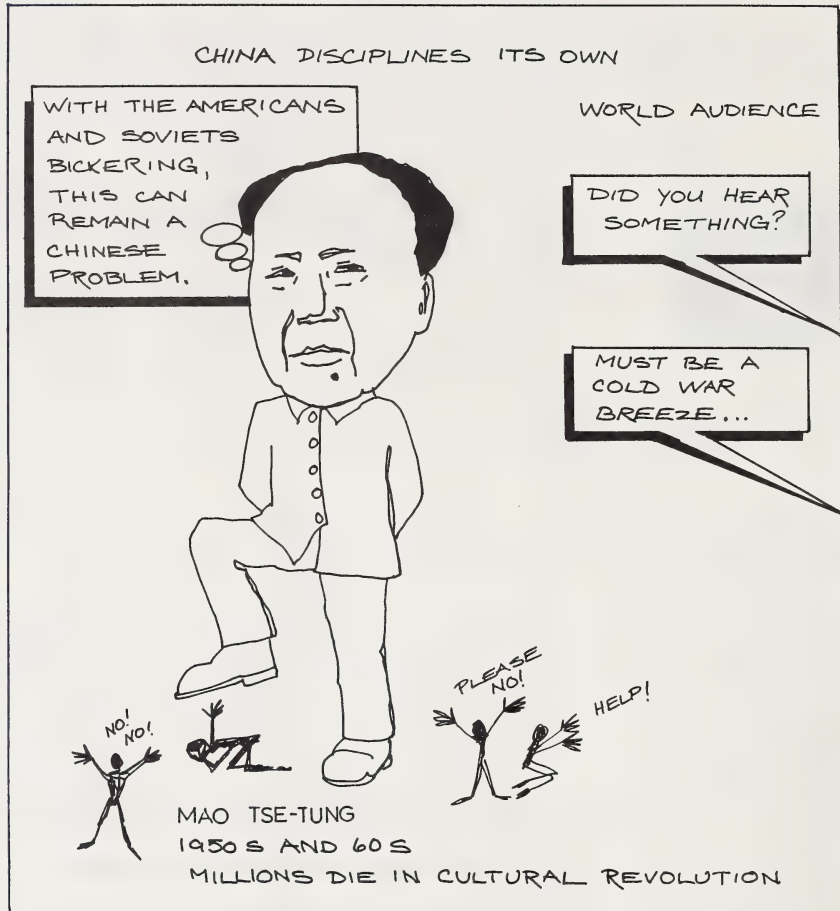
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- b. Are any of these claims the same for both nations? If so, which ones?

- 3. The nations accuse each other of certain actions and beliefs.

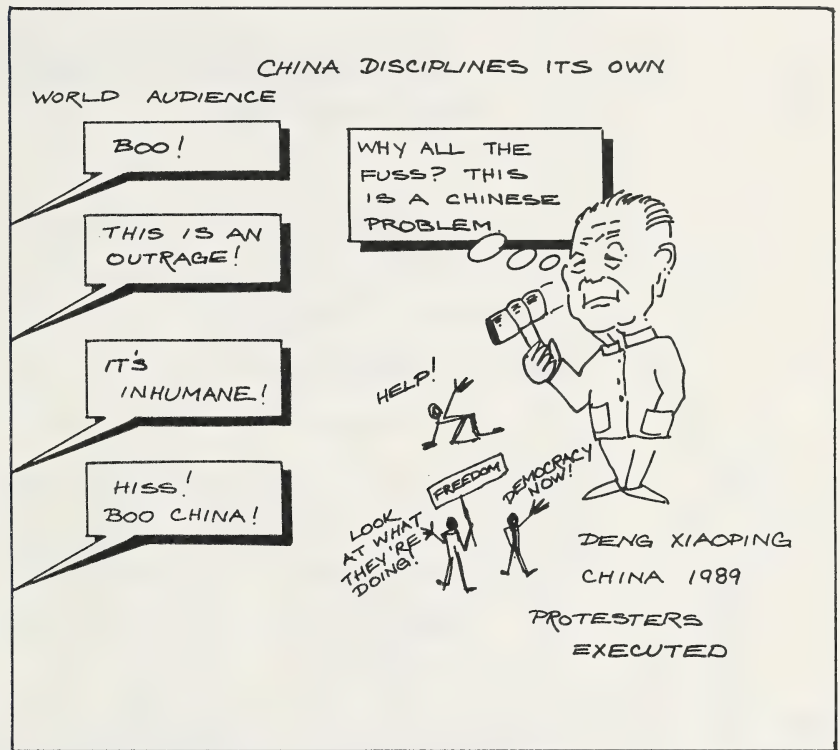
- a. What does Nation A accuse Nation B of being and doing?

- b. What does Nation B accuse Nation A of being and doing?



Timing: selection, for maximum effect, of the precise moment for starting or doing something

Timing is another crucial element. The importance of an event is often the result of when and where it occurs. For example, lighting a match is an ordinary event by itself. If it occurs in a darkened room or near flammable gases, the event becomes highly significant. Likewise, the signing of a document or the execution of individuals by a nation is an “ordinary” event until “where” and “when” are considered. The execution of Chinese citizens by their government is more important to events on the world stage in 1989 than were similar executions in the 1950s and 60s. That the executions took place is significant in light of the turmoil within the nation of China and the great interest of the world audience in Chinese national affairs. This time, there has been much negative reaction from the audience.

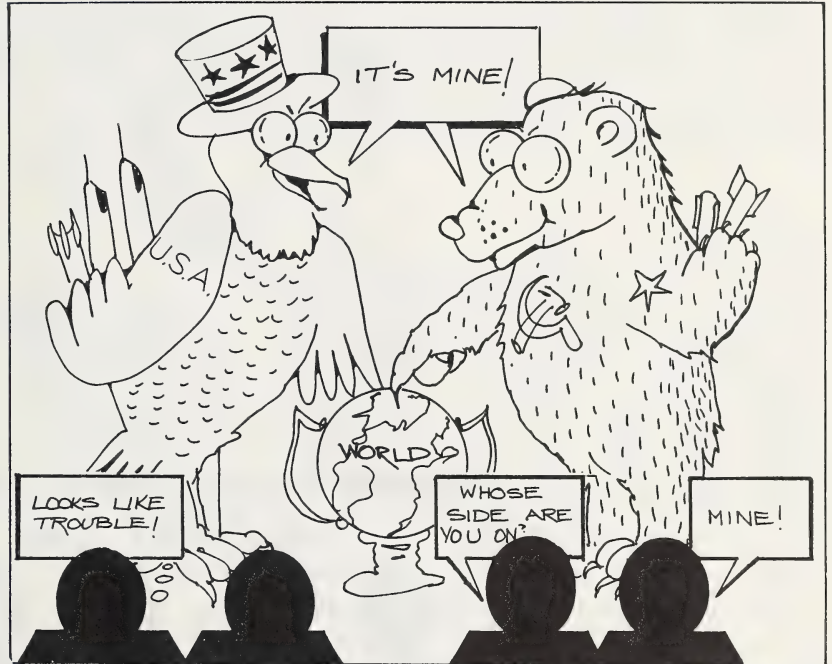


Study the cartoon titled “China Disciplines Its Own” to answer the following.

5. The Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung received what type of reaction from the world audience following the execution of Chinese citizens?

6. Deng Xiaoping received what type of reaction from the world audience?





Each international interaction contains elements of conflict and cooperation. Interactions in which nations are in conflict involve a great deal of tension. The dialogue is often strained and the audience is nervous about the consequences of the interaction. The participants are not very accommodating of each other. There are few attempts by the nations to give up something of self-interest. These interactions often occur through the methods of **confrontation** and **war**. Will other players become involved? Will this lead to war? The uncertainty of the drama on the world stage increases the importance of the interaction for all.

Confrontation: conflict between nations involving words or actions

War: conflict between nations which involves armed forces



On the other hand, cooperative interactions often involve a great deal of relaxation. There is little tension and the dialogue reflects understanding. Each participant adjusts to the needs of the other attempting where possible to accommodate. Methods of interaction include agreements and **alliances**. The interests of others receive attention and efforts are made to adapt. Consequences of such interactions are assumed to be positive and the audience is at ease. There is some uncertainty about the consequences but there is much hope for good results.

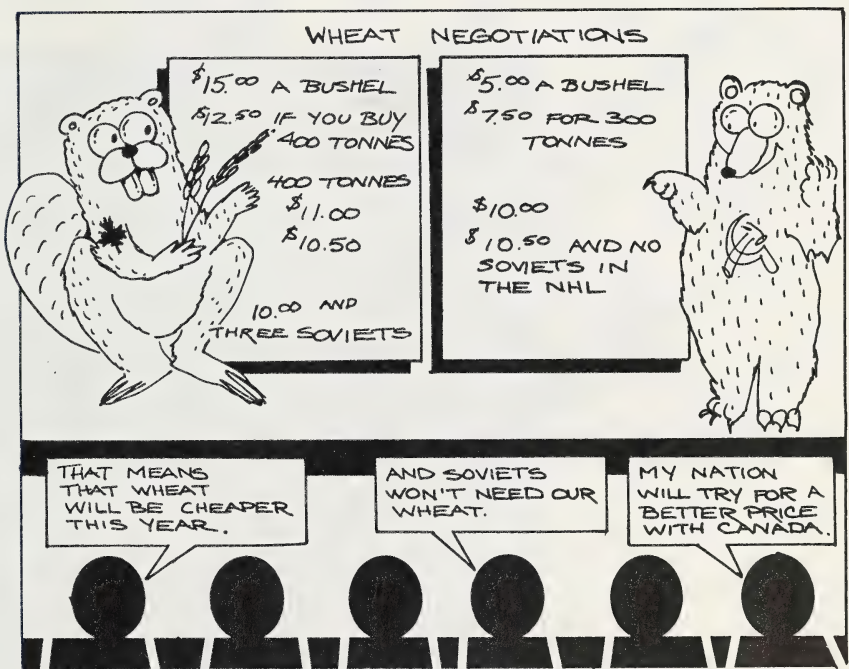
Alliances: agreements between nations to support each other

Interactions which involve both cooperation and conflict can be called competitive. Each participant feels the tension when striving to achieve something. There is also an understanding about the importance of the interaction and its consequences. Most of these interactions occur through **diplomacy** and **treaty negotiations**. The world audience watches with interest as the interaction progresses, for the consequences will affect them. For example, when Canada attempts to sell its surplus wheat to the USSR, it tries to receive the best price possible. The Soviet Union tries to buy as much wheat as it can for the lowest price. Each nation wishes to achieve its goal but would not declare war against the other nation in order to be successful. There is a mixture of tension and relaxation in the interaction, as the two nations compete to reach their separate goals. There is also a degree of accommodation, as each nation considers the other without abandoning its own interests.

Diplomacy: bargaining between nations about items of disagreement

Treaty: a written agreement between nations

Negotiations: discussions between nations to reach a decision



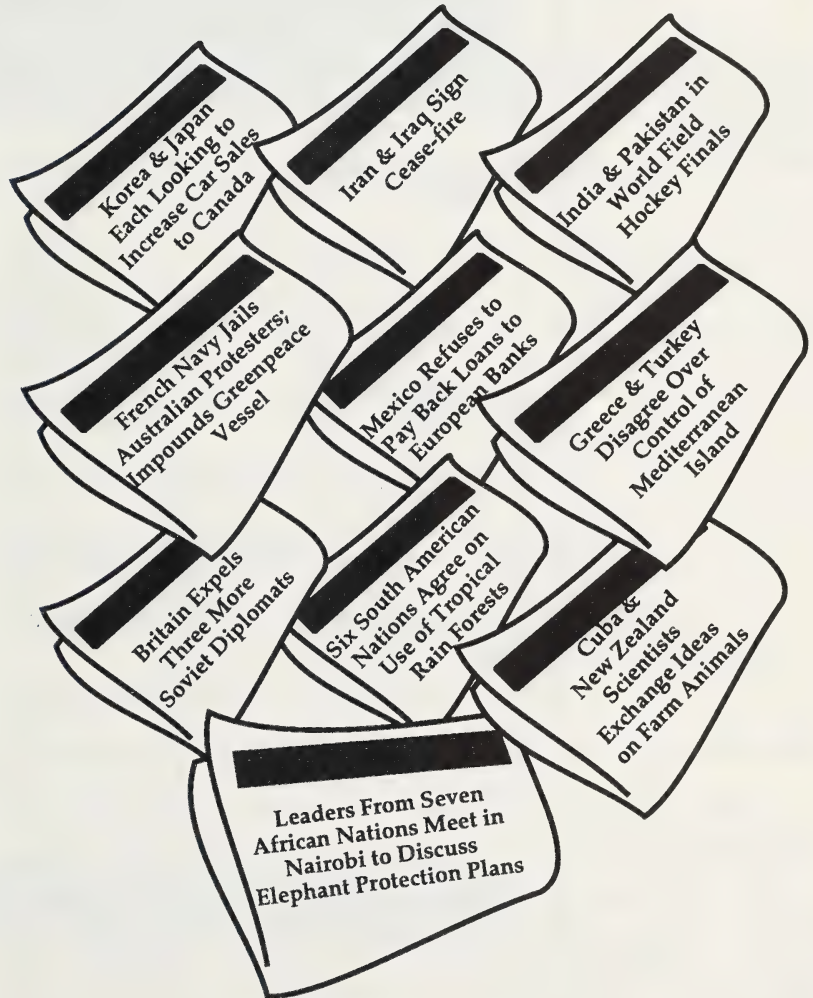
Activity 5: The Accommodation Scale

All international interactions can be placed on an Accommodation Scale. Those which involve a great deal of tension usually occur when nations are in conflict. Interactions which are cooperative are relaxed. Competitive interactions involve a mixture of cooperation and conflict. By using the Accommodation Scale, we can examine the interactions between nations to assist in determining the motives, methods, and consequences of the interactions. Throughout this module and unit, you will be using this scale and adding information to it.

Accommodation Scale

Degree of Accommodation (Type of Interaction)	Amount of Tension	Type of Interaction
Low (Conflict)	High	War Confrontations
Mixed (Competition)	Mixed	Treaties Diplomacy
High (Cooperation)	Low	Agreements Alliances

Read the following newspaper headlines and place each on the Accommodation Scale where you believe it best fits.





Accommodation Scale

Degree of Accommodation and Type of Interaction	Amount of Tension	Headlines
Low Accommodation (Conflict)	High Tension	
Mixed Accommodation (Competition)	Mixture of Tension & Relaxation	
High Accommodation (Cooperation)	Little Tension	

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 5.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

Throughout this section, you have examined international interactions. Key questions were: What motives cause nations to interact? What method of interaction was used? What were the consequences of the interaction? How much accommodation occurred in the interaction? How did the world react to the interaction?

Following, are three examples of international interactions. Each interaction contains the five critical elements examined in this section: motives, methods, consequences, degree of accommodation, and world reaction. As you examine each example, identify each element **in the chart which follows**. A brief summary of the key ideas important to each element is provided for your use.



Motives	Methods	Consequences
peace	agreements	changes in territory
prestige	alliances	new attitudes
prosperity	confrontations	new relations between nations
security	diplomacy	
spreading of beliefs	treaties	
	war	

(Each motive can be national or international in focus.)

Degree of Accommodation	World Reaction*
Low – conflict	no reaction (apathy)
Mixed – competition	positive (supportive)
High – cooperation	negative (critical)
	mixed (supporting and critical)

* the reactions will be directed towards individual nations

Example One: Canada and France Disagree over Fishing Grounds

France and Canada entered a dispute over the right to fish off the Atlantic coast of Canada, near two French islands. Each nation views the other as wrong and refuses to concede on any point. The fishing grounds are plentiful in scallops and other shellfish. Whichever nation is able to fish these grounds stands to gain a great deal of money. In addition, Canada feels pressure to protect its other fishing grounds from nations such as Japan and Portugal. If France fishes the disputed waters and Canada does nothing to stop it, other nations will lose respect for Canada. If Canada punishes France, Canada will send a message that it is serious about defending its fishing grounds.

The dispute continues with a heated dialogue. Each nation accuses the other of threatening their peaceful relations. Canada seizes several French fishing vessels and refuses to release them until France pays a large fine. Portugal and Japan are critical of Canada's actions. Iceland and Norway support Canada as they have similar confrontations with other nations. France says Canada has harmed relations between the two nations and now views Canada less favourably as a trade partner.

Example Two: The Formation of an Alliance

At a recent United Nations meeting, the representatives from Australia and seven North African nations discussed deserts and drought. The Sahara desert is rapidly advancing in the African nations, threatening their agriculture and food supplies. Australia has several large deserts, including the Great Sandy Desert. Sharing common problems, the eight nations discuss methods of improving conditions.

Algeria and Niger propose an exchange of scientists and farming experts. Chad and Sudan wish to include an exchange of technology used in growing desert crops and halting the loss of top soil. The eight nations sign an agreement to work together to solve their problems.

This is the first time these eight nations have worked together. Other nations affected by deserts and droughts hear of this new alliance and are interested. The eight nations call their alliance AATFDD – Africans and Australians Together Fighting Desert and Drought. The alliance has received praise for its efforts to solve problems jointly.

The nations have also considered discussing trade arrangements to see if they can expand their new alliance.

Example Three: Changes in Trading

Japan and the United States are major trading partners. The U.S.A. imports billions of dollars of televisions, radios, and automobiles from Japan each year. The U.S. feels that Japan is too restrictive because it does not allow enough U.S. goods to be sold in Japan. The problem, the U.S. feels, is that Japan is not cooperative.

Japan enjoys the trade with the U.S.A. There is a large market for Japanese goods which increases Japan's national prosperity. However, Japan restricts the import of finished U.S. goods when those same goods are also produced in Japan. Japan prefers to import U.S. steel, lumber, and other raw materials. These can be made into finished goods, like cars and radios, for export to the U.S.A. If American materials cannot be turned into products for resale to the U.S.A., the purchase of such materials inhibits Japanese prosperity. On the other hand, reselling steel in the form of a car brings Japan huge profits.

The U.S.A. wishes to increase the sale of goods to Japan to improve American prosperity. Also, the nation which can improve its prosperity enjoys more prestige as an economic giant. The U.S. wishes changes in trade relations with Japan. Neither is willing to enter into a confrontation, but neither will give in easily.

Other nations are watching with interest as they wish to improve their own prosperity through trade with the U.S.A. and Japan. They follow the diplomatic negotiations closely, hoping Japan will open up to more foreign trade. Many are critical, however, of both Japan and the U.S.A. for taking so long to work out this problem. All nations interested in the outcomes believe the world will benefit from better trade relations between Japan and the U.S.A.

Nations Involved			
Name of Interaction			
Motives			
Method			
Consequences			
Degree of Accommodation and Type of Interaction			
World Reaction			

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help.

2. Construct a world stage out of materials readily available to you. The stage should be large enough for you to show interactions. Consider if you wish the stage to be portable or permanent.

Your stage should consider and include the same aspects as Part 1.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment.

Conclusion

This section has introduced you to international interactions. You have examined what international interactions are, why they occur, how they occur, and what the results of these interactions are. You have worked with an analogy, or model, of international interactions in order to better understand them. Also, you have practised applying an Accommodation Scale to your examination of international interactions.

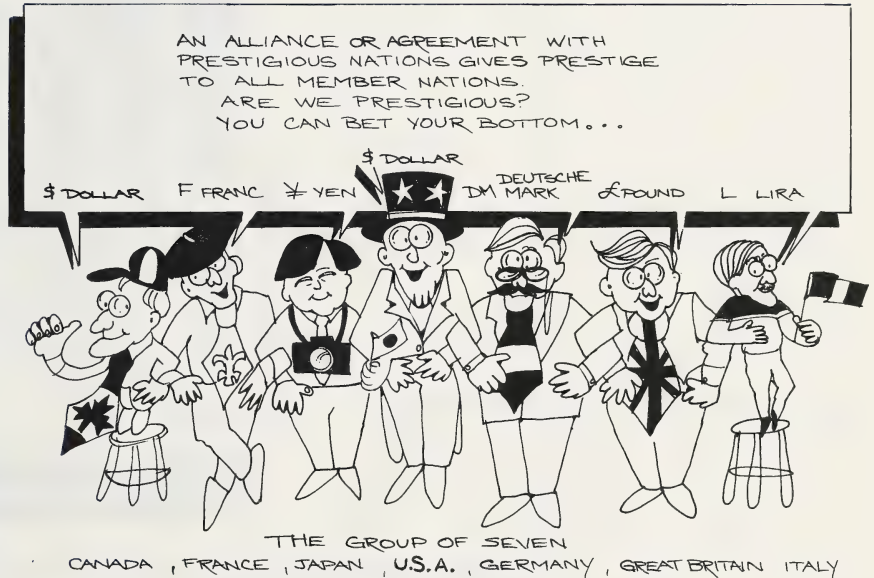
International interactions are very complex and subject to interpretation by all persons and nations of the world. You should now have a working understanding of the model to be used throughout this module and unit. In the following sections, you will apply your understanding of the model to practice situations. In order to further develop your understanding and skill, several examples of interactions you are familiar with will be used. New concepts will be introduced to provide you with the necessary background to evaluate international interactions for yourself.

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.

Assignment
Booklet

Interaction Among Special Interest Groups



International interactions often occur between groups of nations with special interests. Specifically the nations interact because they are motivated to improve their prestige. The methods of interaction range in degree of accommodation from low to high, from conflict to cooperation.

In this section you will examine the competitive interactions, and the implementation methods and consequences of such interactions.

In this section, you should

- want to understand the importance of prestige as a motive of interaction
- recall and apply the World Stage model from Section 1
- identify these methods of interaction: alliances, agreements, confrontations, international law, and war
- evaluate degrees of accommodation of international interaction
- develop a further understanding of the concepts: aggression, competition, conflict, confrontation, and cooperation

Activity 1: The Motive of Prestige

If you were to drive into the city of Edmonton, you would encounter a number of road signs. One which catches the eye of many people states:



Indeed, Edmonton is home to two professional sports teams, the Edmonton Oilers and Edmonton Eskimos, who each have repeatedly earned top honours in their sports. The Oilers have won the Stanley Cup, professional hockey's supreme prize, five times between 1984 and 1990. The Eskimos have won the Grey Cup, Canadian professional football's symbol of team excellence, six times over a ten-year period (1976-1987).

The city of Edmonton is proud of its hometown champions and displays this pride in many ways. The road sign is one way to remind visitors and locals alike of the accomplishments of Edmonton's sports teams. Citizens of Edmonton enjoy the prestige of living in "The City of Champions." There is a city of sporting champions and by living in Edmonton, the citizens may feel they, too, are champions. The achievements in sports put the entire city in a more favourable light. The status or ranking of champions is higher than that of others. This brings **social benefits** such as respect, importance, and prominence. Champions, therefore, are the best of the group.

Social benefits: improvements in relations with others

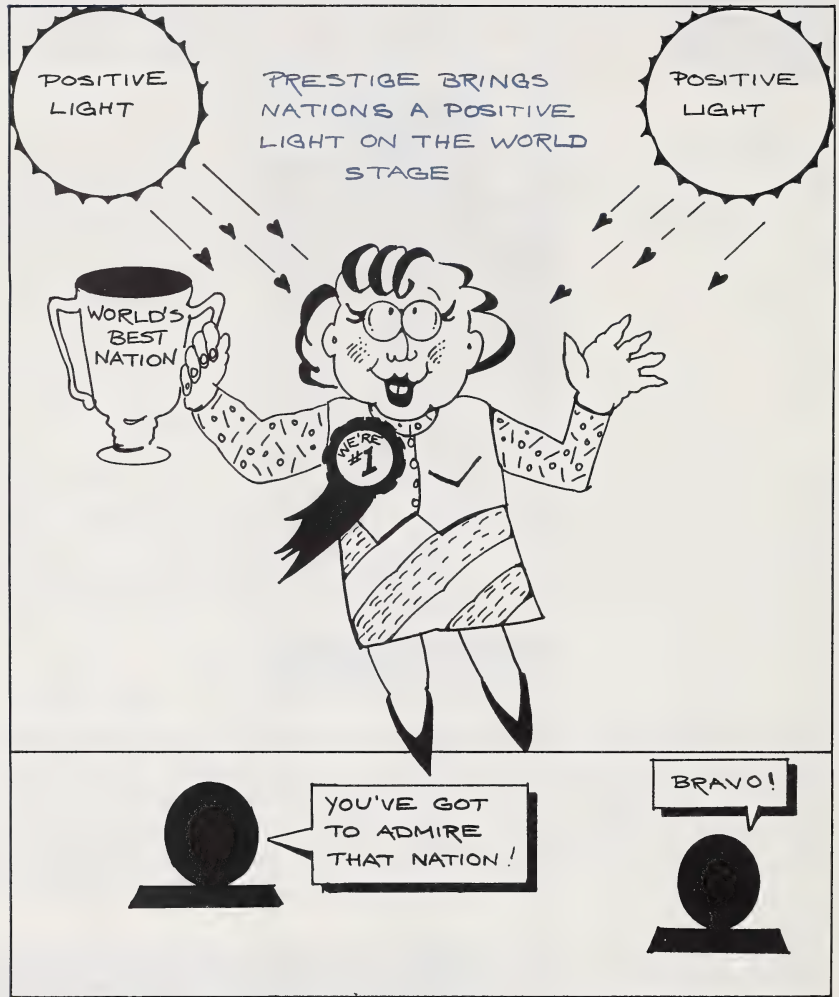


1. Think about the town, community, or area in which you live. What is your hometown famous for and/or especially proud of? (You may wish to discuss this question with local business, church, or well known people. Consider sports, famous citizens, tourist attractions, natural resources, and historic buildings or sites). What brings your area prestige?

2. Speculate or hypothesize as to what benefits the prestige brings to your community.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Nations strive to achieve prestige in the world community as do individuals or groups such as sports teams. Whenever interactions occur on the world stage, nations wish to be seen in the most positive way possible. Just as a sports team wishes to be perceived as champions, so do nations. A positive view of a nation by his world neighbours brings many other benefits just as it does for successful sports teams.



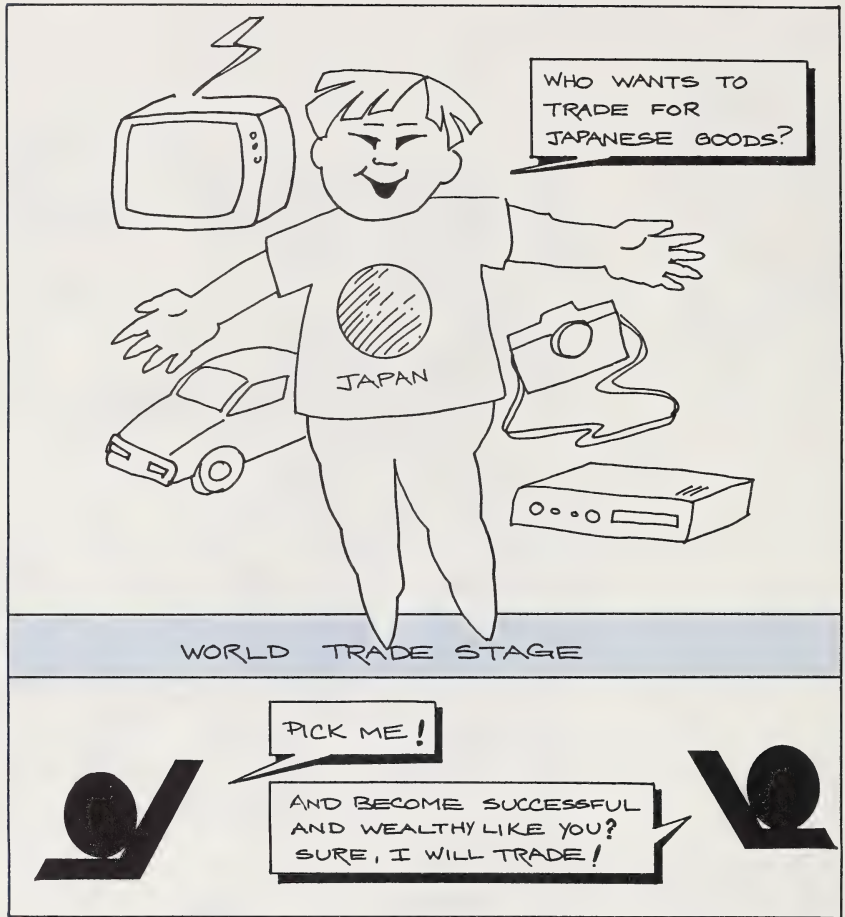
Economic benefits: wealth, success, and well-being; similar to prosperity

Championship sporting teams often receive money and prizes. Each member of the 1989 Stanley Cup Champion Calgary Flames, for example, received several thousand dollars. Their opponents in the finals, the Montreal Canadiens, each received about half as much. Being a champion brings **economic benefits** as well as positive perceptions by others.

Players and coaches can often negotiate larger and better contracts because they helped teams become champions. Also, many other players and coaches wish to join the 'winning team' and enjoy the benefits of prestige.



Nations enjoy similar benefits. For example, nations such as the United States and Japan enjoy a great deal of economic prestige. They are seen by most of the world audience as being wealthy, successful, and nations to imitate. Other nations envy the prosperity of Japan and the U.S.A. When either of these two nations is interested in trade, many nations are eager to be partners. Trade with prosperous, prestigious nations like Japan and the U.S. often brings the same benefits to their partners.



3. What are two important benefits prestige brings to nations, individuals, and sports teams?

4. Give an example from the readings of each benefit.



5. Give a specific example of your own for each benefit.

6. Which of the two benefits do you think is most important to those who have a great deal of prestige? Why? Discuss your answer with a partner.

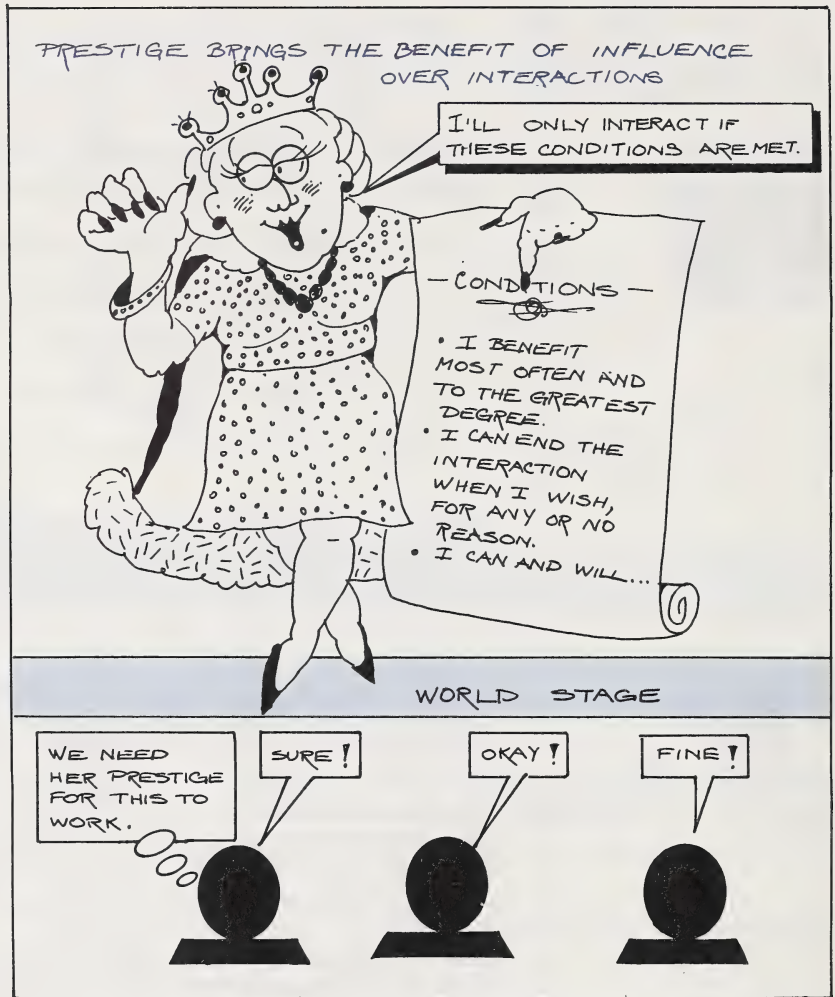
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Status: ranking, position, or standing in comparison to others

Influence: ability to affect people and events, either by direct or indirect means

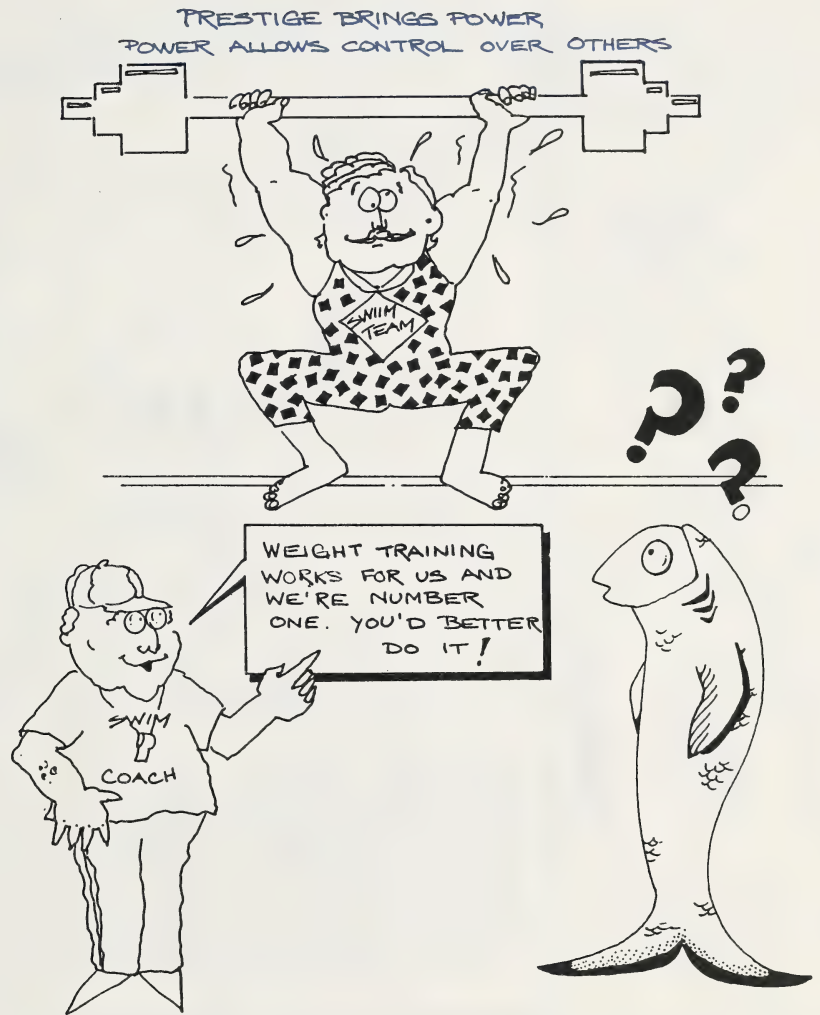
The **status** and prosperity enjoyed by those who have prestige in their community brings two other benefits. The first is the ability to have **influence** over interactions. Nations, individuals, or teams, whom others hold in high esteem, are able to affect much of any interaction. Those with prestige are sought after to engage in interactions. Sports teams are asked to participate in charities, give exhibition games away from their hometown or nation, and to support or endorse many products. The same is true of individuals. Both teams and individuals only enter into interactions which they choose; they influence how an interaction will occur, if at all.

Nations find themselves in similar situations. If a prestigious nation supports a charity (e.g., The World Wildlife Fund), other nations readily lend their support. The prestigious nation may put conditions on its support such as supporting the charity only if the other nations contribute most of the money. Because the one nation is held in high regard by others, it is able to influence the interaction as it chooses. This allows the nation to exert control over the interactions it enters into on the world stage.



Power: ability to directly control people and events through command and authority

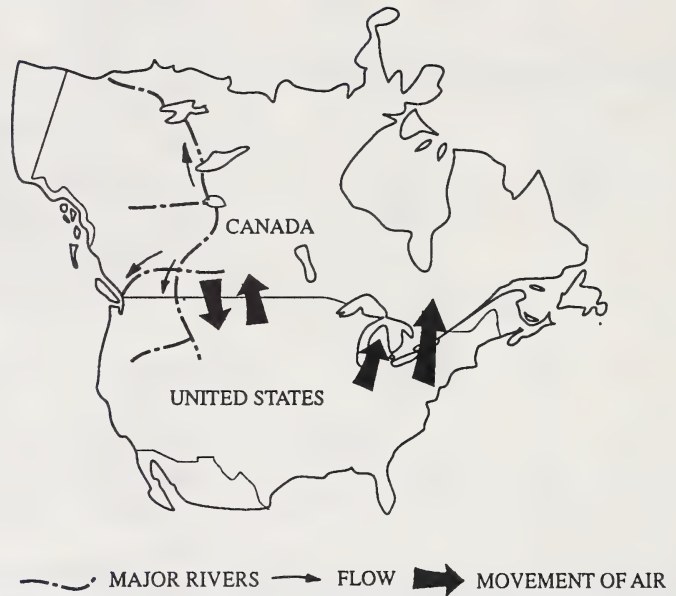
The final important benefit to those with prestige is **power**. Power allows those who possess it to have influence and control over others. A sporting team, for example, can influence its organization to change the rules of the game. The team may wish to continue its success and maintain its prestige and benefits. A championship team may influence other teams to imitate its style of play in order to be more successful. For example, many professional sports teams began weight training programs for their athletes after the success of athletes in the 1976 Olympic Games.



Prestige and Interactions

Nations which are very prestigious exert their power over others. Often, these nations create and change the rules of interactions to benefit themselves. They wish to continue and maintain their prestige and success. Less prestigious and less powerful nations feel pressure to comply. This is because there is a great deal to lose in not going along with the powerful nation.

Canada's Powerful Neighbour



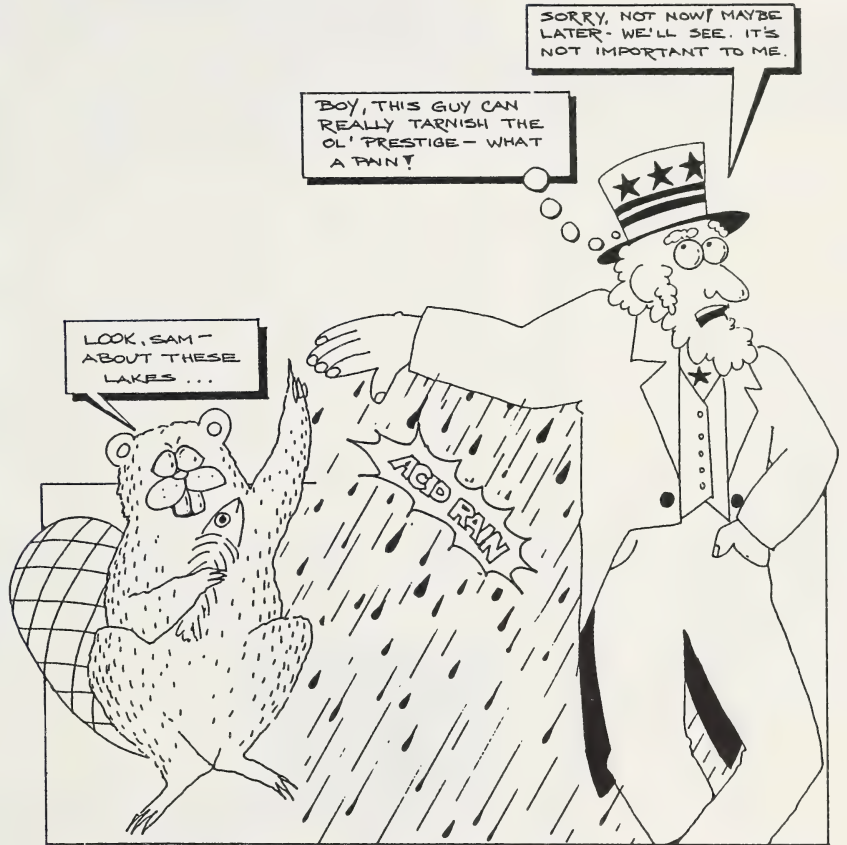
For example, as neighbours, Canada and the U.S.A. share many natural resources such as rivers, lakes, and the atmosphere. Water and air cross international borders constantly. Canada has often complained to the United States that its factories are harming the Canadian environment. Sometimes the U.S. has listened, other times it has not. As the more powerful and prestigious nation, the U.S. feels it can influence Canada. We have strong economic and military ties to the U.S. and have much to lose if they were to end all interactions.

The U.S., however, has much to lose, too. This results in Canada and the U.S. disagreeing over the causes of environmental damage. Who is to blame? Who will pay? What will be done and when will it be done?

Because of its power and prestige, the U.S. feels less pressure to address the environmental problems than does Canada. The U.S. might have to pay billions of dollars to clean up the Canadian environment. This would harm its prosperity and prestige. Other nations could view the U.S.A. in a poorer light because it appears to give in to a weaker nation.

Thus, the U.S. and Canada continue to disagree over this concern. Canada wishes the problems to be solved while the U.S. has to consider her prestige as well as the environmental problems.

THE U.S.A. EXERTS POWER OVER CANADA DUE TO ITS PRESTIGE AND PROSPERITY



The U.S. recently passed a major environmental law which will help reduce acid rain that drifts north into eastern Canada.

Canada also produces pollutants that affect the U.S. For example, oil and gas processing in Alberta produces acid rain which is carried into the northern states.

Canada could clean up its own pollution without depending on its strong and powerful neighbour to the south.

7. Prestige brings the benefits of influence and power. Influence is the ability to control _____ while power is the ability to control _____.

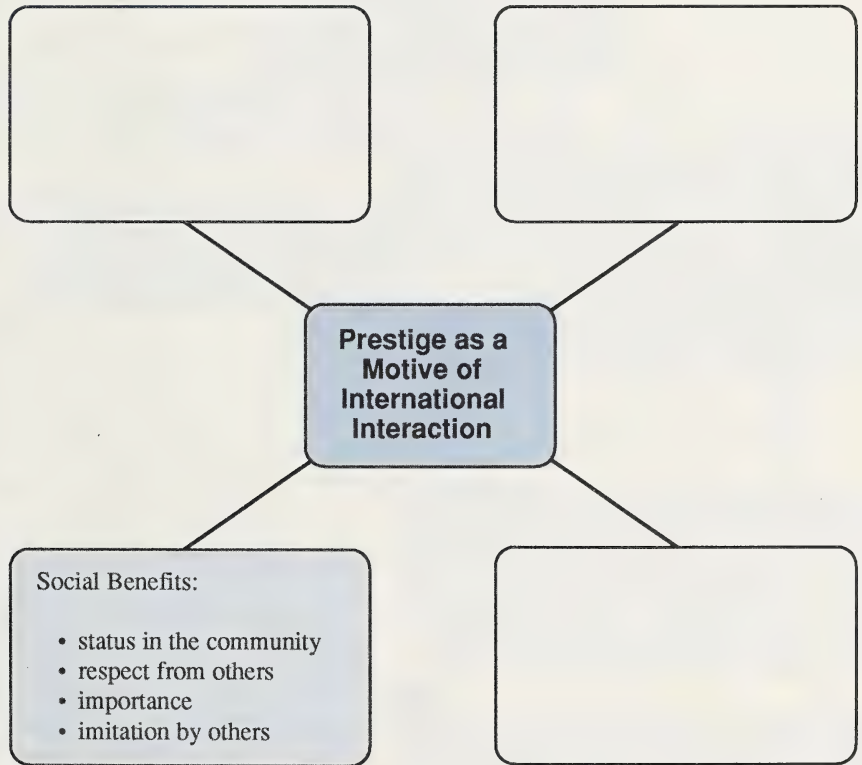


Individuals, sports teams, and nations are all motivated by prestige. Those who have prestige receive many benefits, including social benefits.

10. Below is a **concept map**, which shows the concept or idea of prestige as a motive of international interactions. The benefits of prestige are also included, although only one benefit has been completed. Review Activity 1; then complete the remainder of the concept map for your further reference and use.



Concept map: a method of organizing an idea and its parts into a picture



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Methods of Achieving Prestige

A Team Earns Prestige

Prestige among nations is subject to change. Nations obtain prestige through many methods and often use a combination of methods. Once prestige is obtained, a nation must continue interacting in order to maintain and improve its prestige.

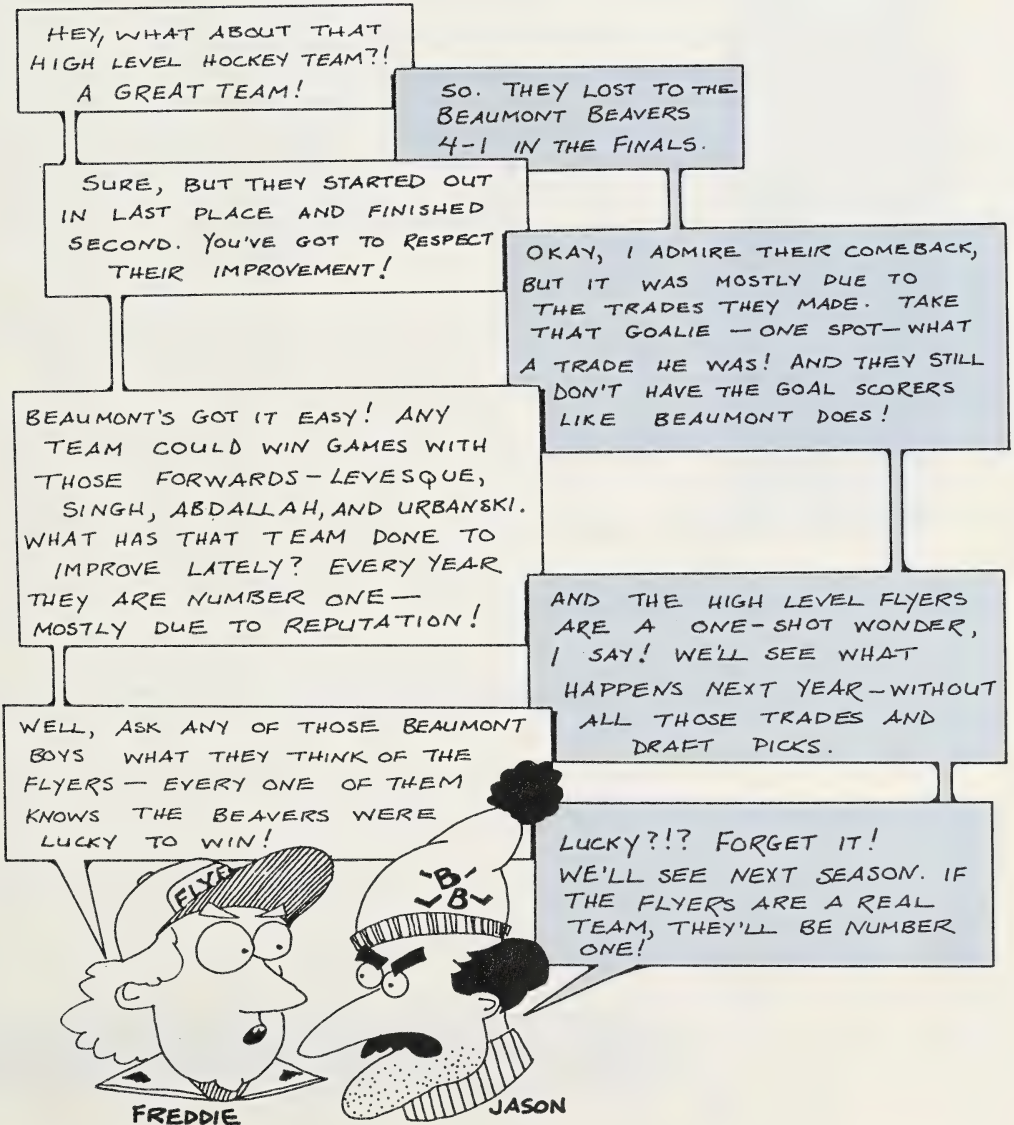
In order to illustrate these ideas, consider a hockey team, the High Level Flyers. It begins the season by losing five straight games. Through hard work and practice, the team improves its ability to play as a team. As the season progresses, the hockey team trades for players it feels will improve its ability to win. The team makes agreements or trades with rival teams hoping to satisfy its self-interests.

By improving its ability as a team, the hockey club earns the respect of its opponents. Its prestige is enhanced through its competitiveness. The teams it plays wish to defeat it yet are respectful of the improvement of their opponents. At mid-season, the Flyers have gone from last place to third in a league of eight teams.



The end of the season finds the team holding on to second place. They have qualified for the play-offs and will try to become the champions. Should they win, the team will gain even more prestige because they began the season so poorly. If they do not win, the team will continue to be thought of in a positive light. Regardless, they must work hard to maintain their new prestige in the seasons to come. Their fans and opponents are a major source of the team's prestige.

Use the cartoon conversation between Freddie and Jason to answer the questions that follow it.





1. Complete the chart below.

	Thinks Most Highly of (Team)	Reasons	Reasons Given for Other Team's Success	Criticisms of Other Team
Freddie				
Jason				

2. What is the basis for the prestige of a hockey team according to Freddie? to Jason?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

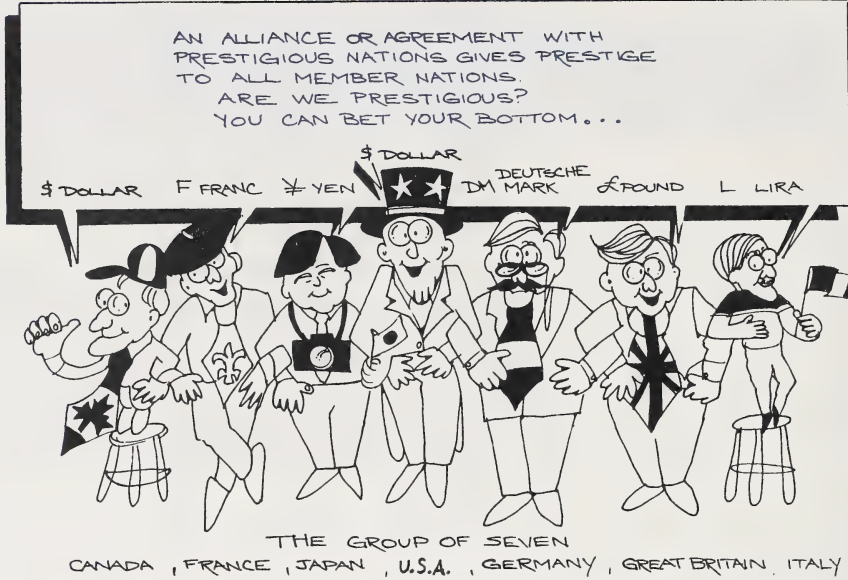
Nations Earn Prestige

Prestige for nations is similar to that given to sports teams. Only one team can be the ultimate winner. Yet not everyone admires the winner most. Prestige involves ranking one nation or team as better than others, with only one or a small group at the top. This results in competition for prestige, the respect of others.

Within the framework of the competition, there are elements of conflict and cooperation. Events on the world stage, like games in a hockey arena, involve a mixed degree of accommodation and tension.

The elements of cooperation in international interactions which involve prestige are alliances and agreements. A nation gains prestige through its alliances with more powerful and/or prestigious nations. The alliance brings added prestige to the weaker nation because it is viewed in much the same light as its prestigious associate. The same is true for agreements which link the nations together. Through common interests and accommodation, nations share prestige. (Examples are Canada-U.S. trade deals and military alliances such as NATO, which has sixteen members.)

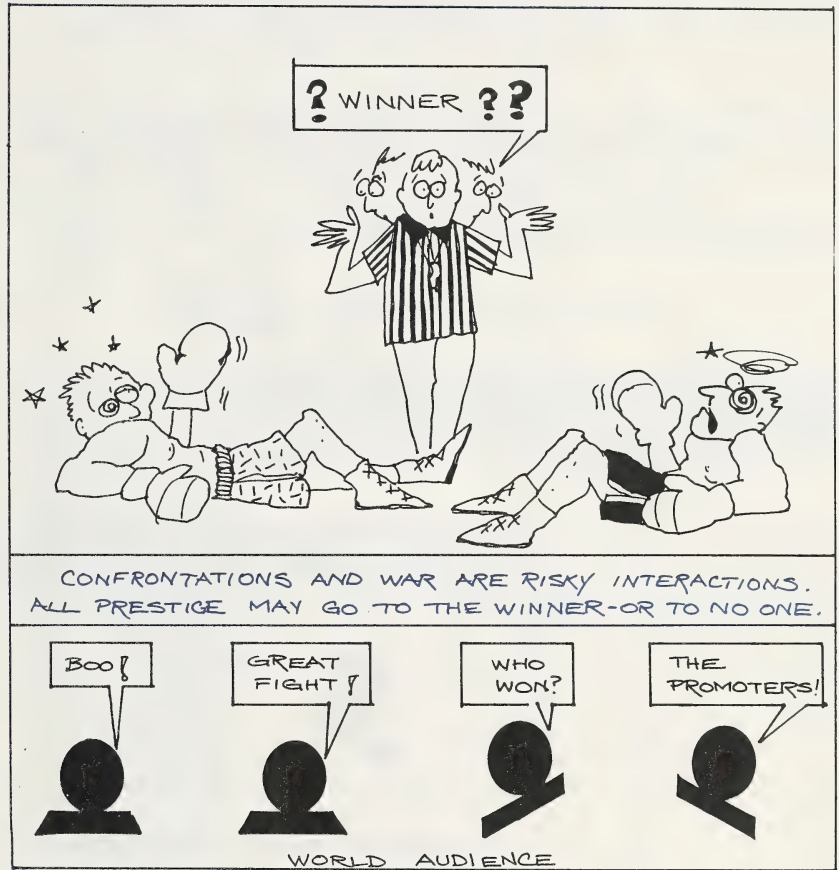
The Group of Seven



From left to right: Canada, France, Japan, U.S.A., Germany, Great Britain, and Italy – the seven economic giants – G7. G7 is made up of perhaps the most influential economic nations. Members hold meetings to discuss important world economic issues – and act quickly as they see best.

The elements of conflict in the international interactions which involve prestige are confrontations and war. Nations use these methods of interaction not to share prestige but to take it. There is little if any accommodation and nations pursue their self-interest. Confrontations, whether in words or actions, are meant to obtain all prestige available within the interaction. Nations may confront each other, for example, over spying as in the case of Britain and the USSR. Or they may go to war and engage in battle. A recent example of this is the confrontation between Iran and Iraq. These situations are risky for the participants as the world audience may not give out any prestige. The “winner” of the confrontation or war may in fact obtain as little prestige as the “loser.”

The Prestige War



The Middle Ground

Between cooperation and conflict exists the state of competition. Nations compete for prestige, ideally in situations of controlled aggression. This involves a commonly agreed upon set of rules for participants. Like the rules of any sport or game, **international law** is designed to control the interactions of those participating. But unlike sports or games, international interactions do not all have assigned referees or umpires. Often, nations negotiate as a method of establishing international law. This means that the competition for prestige does have rules which may or may not be followed. As a method of interaction, international law is often used by the participants as they wish to interpret it. With prestige as a motive, there is much to gain through the method of international law. The degree of accommodation and tension varies according to the participants use of international law. Prestige is generally shared unequally as a result of the competition.

International law: a body of rules that guide the relations between nations and people who represent nations



An example of a competitive interaction involving international law is GATT, the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade. A United Nations agency, GATT works to help nations protect themselves from unfair trade. In addition, GATT also helps nations to try solving trade disputes without economic confrontation. GATT involves international interaction with over one-half of nations participating in world trade. GATT attempts, through international law, to allow nations to balance economic conflict and cooperation.

Yet the nations which are members of GATT do not always follow its rules. A nation may try to protect its own industries from foreign competition by imposing tariffs on goods produced in another nation. Some nations have lower hourly wages which help make their goods less expensive. Their goods, when sold on foreign markets, may have tariffs added by the importing country so their own products will be competitive. For example, Canada may place a tariff on footwear produced in Korea, since that country can produce it less expensively than can Canadian industry. This provides some protection for the Canadian producer. This may violate GATT rules, however, since it is punishing a fellow member.

So you see, Canada follows some rules of GATT but chooses to ignore others. Some of the goods Canada produces and buys are protected by GATT; others are not. Other nations like France may do exactly as Canada has done, with Canada being punished by France. The result is prestige shared unequally by GATT member nations.

Nations, like sports teams, compete for prestige using a variety of methods of interacting. These methods involve conflict, cooperation, and competition. There are varying degrees of accommodation and tension as well.

3. Complete the chart below as a summary of the methods nations use to achieve prestige.



Prestige in International Interactions

Method	Degree of Accommodation	Degree of Tension	Examples
Alliances (Cooperation)			
Agreements (Cooperation)			
International Law (Competition)			
Confrontations (Conflict)			
Wars (Conflict)			

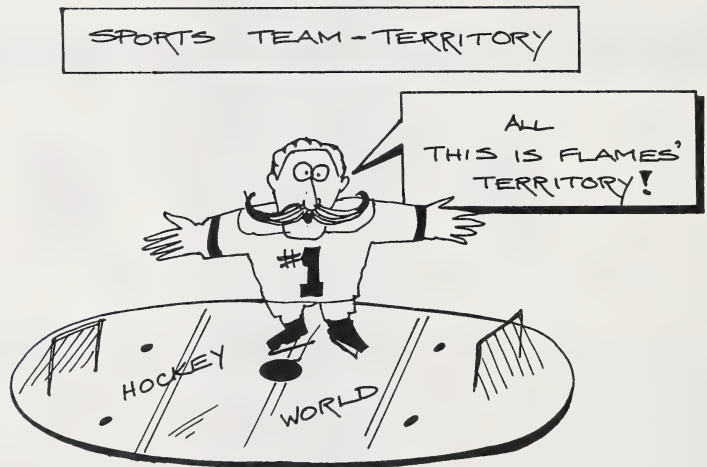
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Consequences of Competitive International Interactions

Establishing and Maintaining Territory

Competitive international interactions involve a mixture of accommodation and tension. Nations compete for prestige, while trying to satisfy their own self-interests. Many of these interactions occur through trade.

International trade is much like competitive professional sports. Each team or nation wishes to be successful and earn prestige. Those who are most successful occupy the best position and obtain the most benefits.



Territory: area under the control or influence of a person, group, or nation

In sports, teams compete for placement; the best team is first, the worst is last. In international trade, nations compete for **territory**; the best trading nation has more nations as partners. A highly successful trading nation is one that has territory worldwide. This nation is like a championship sports team as both are the "World's Best."

TRADING NATION - TERRITORY

I WAS TRADING ONLY IN NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE - NOW I'M TRADING WORLDWIDE!



CANADIAN URANIUM

INCREASED TERRITORY

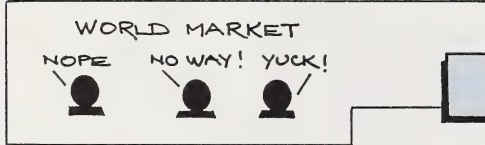
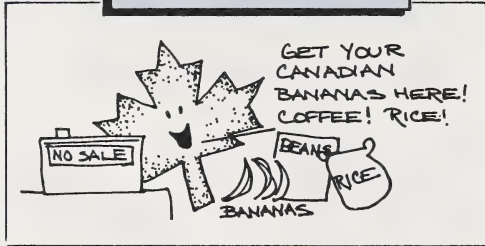


TERRITORY OF CANADIAN URANIUM TRADE

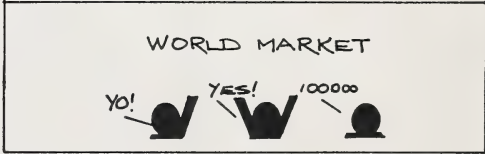
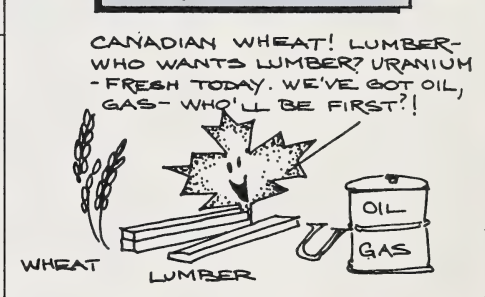
International trade is like competitive sports in other respects. Each competes from a position of strength. A nation will trade the goods and services which are most plentiful or best supplied by that nation. Canada, for example, trades goods such as wheat, lumber, oil, and gas which are abundant and of high quality. Other nations seek these goods because they have neither the quantity nor quality in their own country. Canada, however, does not attempt to trade goods such as coffee, bananas or rice. Our nation simply does not produce a high quality, nor quantity, of these goods. We compete in international trade where we are strongest.

PRESTIGE IS EARNED:
CANADA TRADING FROM A POSITION OF STRENGTH

WRONG

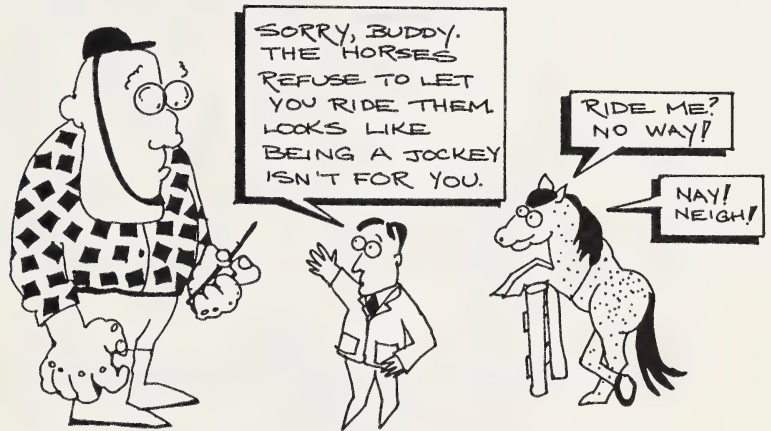


RIGHT



Sports teams behave in much the same way. Individual athletes and coaches bring skills and abilities into competition. Men and women who are tall and bulky, for example, do not train to be professional jockeys. Similarly, a hockey team with few strong goal scorers will play a defensive game. They cannot compete in high scoring games and, therefore, work from another area – preventing goals from being scored.

SPORTS TEAMS AND PLAYERS-
PLAYING FROM STRENGTH EARNS PRESTIGE



Examine each of the pie graphs below and use the information to answer the following questions.

World Leaders in the Production of Selected Goods and Raw Materials

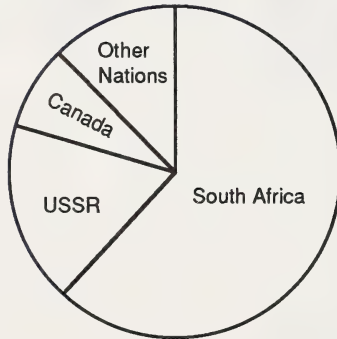
Coal



Tin



Gold



Wool





1. Which nation(s) occupies the top position in production of each of the following:
 - a. **Coal** (top three any order): _____

 - b. **Tin** (top position): _____
 - c. **Gold** (top position): _____
 - d. **Wool** (top position): _____

2. What goods will each nation trade?

3. a. Which nation's name occurs in all four pie charts? ("Other Nations" is a category of unnamed nations, all of which are minor producers.)

- b. What effect does this have on the country's prestige as a world trading partner?

4. Imagine gold became the most important raw material on earth. Examine the pie chart of the production of gold.

Complete the following hypothesis:

"If gold were to become the most valuable raw material on earth, then the prestige of _____ would be the highest."

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.

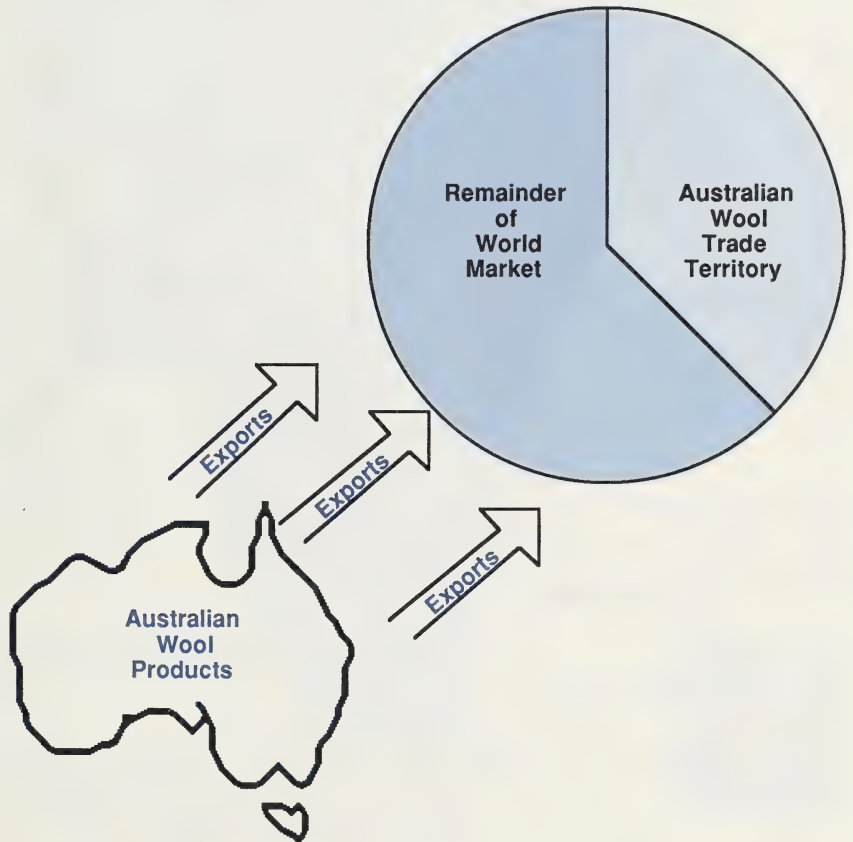
The Importance of Territory

As each nation or team competes for prestige from its position of strength, interactions occur. Sports teams have regularly scheduled interactions which result in wins, losses, and ties. The team with the best record (most wins, fewest losses) occupies the best position – first place. The prestige associated with the best position belongs to the team in first place. Throughout a season, however, many teams may occupy first place. Teams may begin strongly and finish poorly. Their season starts with much prestige and promise, only to end with little. The movement in position is really **territorial change**: the most prestigious position belongs to the participant most successful in interacting.

Territorial change: an altering in the amount of area under control or influence, increasing or decreasing in size



Nations vie for the top trading position through competition, too. Trading interactions are motivated by prestige and prosperity. There is much to gain by being the world's number one exporter of desirable and expensive goods, such as oil and gas. The world's best trader receives all of the benefits associated with prestige – social and economic benefits, influence, and power. The territorial changes in world trade are usually areas of influence, not actual ownership. Australia, for example, is the number one exporter of sheep products – wool and meat. It occupies the prestigious position of trading worldwide. Australia does not, however, control the nations with whom it trades. The territory it controls is the marketplace, not any one nation.



Territorial Changes

Other international interactions involve territorial changes. Alliances and agreements for example, can alter the territory influenced by a nation or group of nations. Examine the map below and answer the accompanying questions.

European Economic Community



MEMBERS - 1989



5. How many nations, in total, belong to the EEC?

6. If these nations are in general agreement about trade among themselves, what are some examples of influence over other nations? What other nations or territory could be influenced?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.

Confrontations and wars also result in territorial changes. Through battles, invasions, and attacks, nations can change the size of the territory they control directly. Consider the following map.

The Six-Day War of 1967



Nations use confrontations and wars as methods of acquiring territory. Controlling more territory, and the people and resources it contains, can increase a nation's prestige. Conflict yields territorial changes, often very quickly. When nations do not choose to accommodate others and there is much tension in the interaction, conflicts occur. The conflict is often resolved, at least temporarily, when the "winner" takes territory from the loser. Prestige and its benefits go along with the territory.

Background – The Six-Day War

Israel is a Jewish nation in the midst of the Arab world. The interaction between Israel and its Arab neighbours has always included tension, often in the form of confrontation and war. Of the Arab-Israeli wars, the most spectacular territorial gains made by Israel were in the Six-Day War of 1967. The 1967 war was triggered by Egypt's refusal to allow Israel access to the Gulf of Aqaba. This access had been negotiated earlier in return for Egyptian territory.

On June 5, 1967, Israel launched air attacks in response to the Gulf of Aqaba situation. Arab air power was quickly destroyed. Israel rapidly moved ground forces into several Arab territories. Its troops were protected by the Israeli Airforce. The war ended on June 10, 1967, with Israel controlling the Sinai Peninsula (Egypt), the Gaza Strip (Egypt), the Golan Heights (Syria), and the West Bank including all of the City of Jerusalem (Jordan). Israel stated that it would return all territory (except Jerusalem) once major progress in Israeli-Arab interactions had been made.

Study the preceding map and then answer Questions 7 and 8 below.

7. Israel _____ territory in this war. It obtained _____ of which four areas? _____, _____, _____, _____.

8. Explain how each of Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Syria, and Jordan had its international prestige altered as a result of this war.

Egypt _____

Lebanon _____

Israel _____

Syria _____

Jordan _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

Interactions Among Special Interest Groups

Following are paragraphs which summarize the major ideas of this section. Also below is a word list. Use the words from the word list to fill in the blanks in the paragraphs. Each word or phrase from the list is used only once. Refer back to the activities, and the Glossary if required. The first one is shown as an example.

Word List

accommodation	international law
agreements	methods
benefits	mixture
competitive	motivated
confrontation	NATO
cooperative	own
direct control	power
GATT	prestige
high	shares
importance	tension
increases	trade
influence	varies
interactions	wealth
interests	winner

1. International interactions are often motivated by *prestige*. Nations which are successful in these types of interactions receive many _____.

These include

- social benefits such as respect or _____;
- economic benefits such as _____ and prosperity;
- _____, the ability to affect people and events; and



- d. _____, the ability to control people and events. Because the rewards associated with prestige are so great, many nations are highly _____ to obtain prestige.
2. The _____ used in these interactions include those high in accommodation to those with a great deal of _____. The methods high in accommodation include alliances and _____. An example of such a method is _____. Each member nation _____ in the prestige of the association. The methods with a _____ degree of accommodation and a low degree of tension are _____.
3. Methods made up of a _____ of tension and accommodation are _____. Nations interact mainly through negotiation and _____. An example of this type of interaction is the _____ organization. Member nations pursue their _____ goals as well as common _____. This means prestige _____ for each member.
4. War and _____ are examples of methods low in _____ and high in tension. Prestige in these interactions generally belongs to the _____.

5. The consequences of these _____ are territorial changes. There are three types of changes of territory:
- _____ or world market territory
 - influencing or affecting others
 - _____ of the size of land a nation holds.

Regardless of the types of territory a nation possesses, increasing its territory also _____ its prestige.

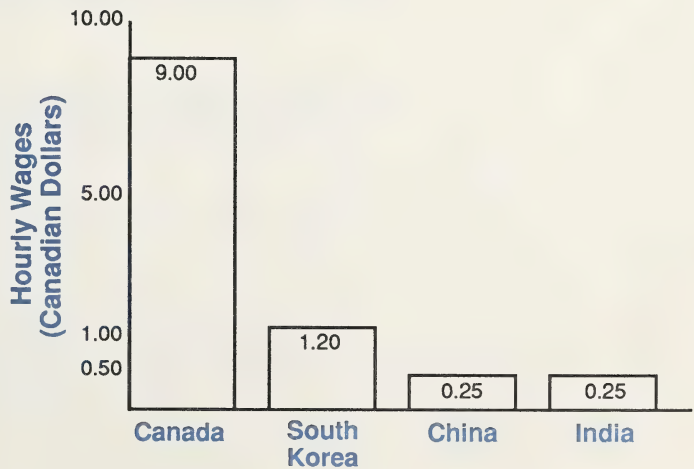
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help.

Enrichment

International trade is extremely competitive. The following are a short series of activities which allow you to generate creative solutions to existing Canadian trade problems.

Trade with the U.S.

About three-quarters (75 percent) of our exports go to the United States. We have access to the world's largest single nation market. This is because the U.S. consumes the most foreign products of any nation. But we face stiff competition from other nations who want access to this rich marketplace. Examine the graph that follows and do the work that comes after it.





1. Canada, China, and India all manufacture textiles (clothing) for export to the U.S.

a. Which nation(s) can offer the lowest price to U.S. buyers?

b. Why?

2. What are some possible consequences of this situation for Canada? (Hint: Think in terms of territorial changes.)

3. Traditionally, Europe, and especially Great Britain, have been marketplaces for Canadian goods. Recently, the EEC (European Economic Community) has reduced Canada's share of that market to 1 percent. The member nations of the EEC meet most of their own needs using their own resources. This means Canada must compete with European producers for European markets. Canadian goods sent to any EEC member nation – France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Greece, Spain, or Portugal – are taxed the same. There is no advantage for Ireland to buy Canadian goods merely because the two nations are closer than are Canada and Greece. Our market in Europe is shrinking.

a. What might happen to Canada's 1 percent share of the EEC market if more countries join that association? Explain.

- b. What is happening to Canadian trade territory in Europe? Explain why this is significant to our interactions with other nations.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment.

If Canadian products face heavy competition in both the U.S.A. and Europe, we are faced with two choices. Canada can either find new markets for its traditional export products or develop new products for her traditional markets in the U.S. and Europe.

New Markets

The Pacific Rim (see map) is a promising new market. There are over 2 billion consumers in the Pacific Rim nations of China, the USSR, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. These nations have quadrupled (increased by four times) their imports in the last ten years. This amounts to almost 20 percent of all world trade.

- Examine the map and speculate as to why this market is one to which Canada can easily gain access.



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment.

Conclusion

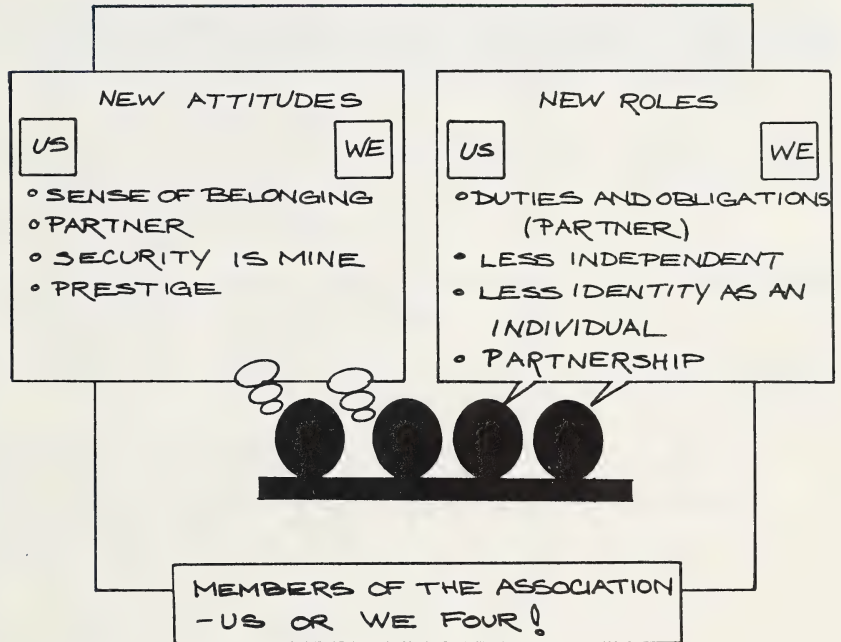
Nations engage in many interactions motivated by prestige. The methods of interaction range from alliance and agreements to international law to confrontations and wars. There are many benefits associated with prestige – social and economic benefits, influence, and power. The consequences of such interactions usually are territorial changes. These changes can be based upon trade, influence, or direct control. In all such interactions, prestige is a powerful motive.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

International Interactions for Specific Purposes



International interactions often involve groups of nations working together to achieve similar goals. Countries join to improve their ability to meet their goals. In addition, the benefits of interacting in groups are a powerful motive. You will examine why, how, and when nations interact as groups. The methods and consequences of such interactions will also be explored in this section.

In this section, you will

- identify security as a motive of international interactions
- apply your understanding of collective security and security to various examples
- evaluate various methods used to achieve security and the consequences of these methods

Activity 1: The Motive of Security

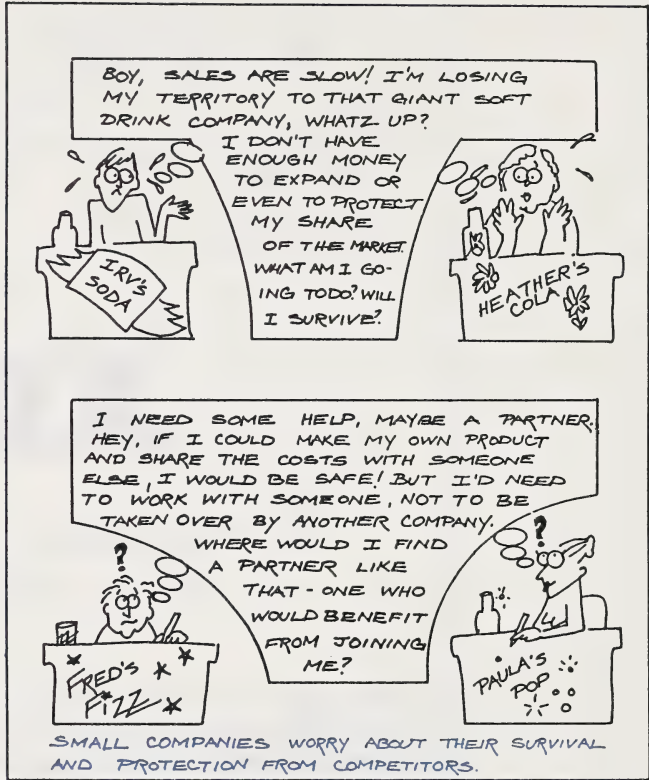
Examine the cartoon titled “Tough Times for Soft Drink Companies”.

Each of the four small soft drink companies is concerned about its **survival**. Their territory in the market is threatened by a giant competitor – WHATZ UP? None of these companies feels safe nor secure. They feel a strong motivation to improve the **security** of their companies.

Survival: to continue to exist; to last

Security: freedom from danger; confidence in one's safety

Tough Times for Soft Drink Companies



Small companies worry about their survival and protection from competitors.

1. Speculate, or hypothesize, on a possible solution to the problems facing each of these four companies.



- 2. What will happen to any company which cannot maintain its territory in the market?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Nations react in the same way as the four small companies when they feel threatened – they look for solutions. The reason or motive for their interactions becomes security, the need to feel safe and protected. Nations will attempt to improve their level of security without giving up their goals.

Refer back to the cartoon and re-read the remarks made by Fred and Paula. Complete the questions below based on their remarks.

- 3. Fred and Paula wish to continue _____ while sharing the

- 4. What are their goals in forming a partnership with another company?

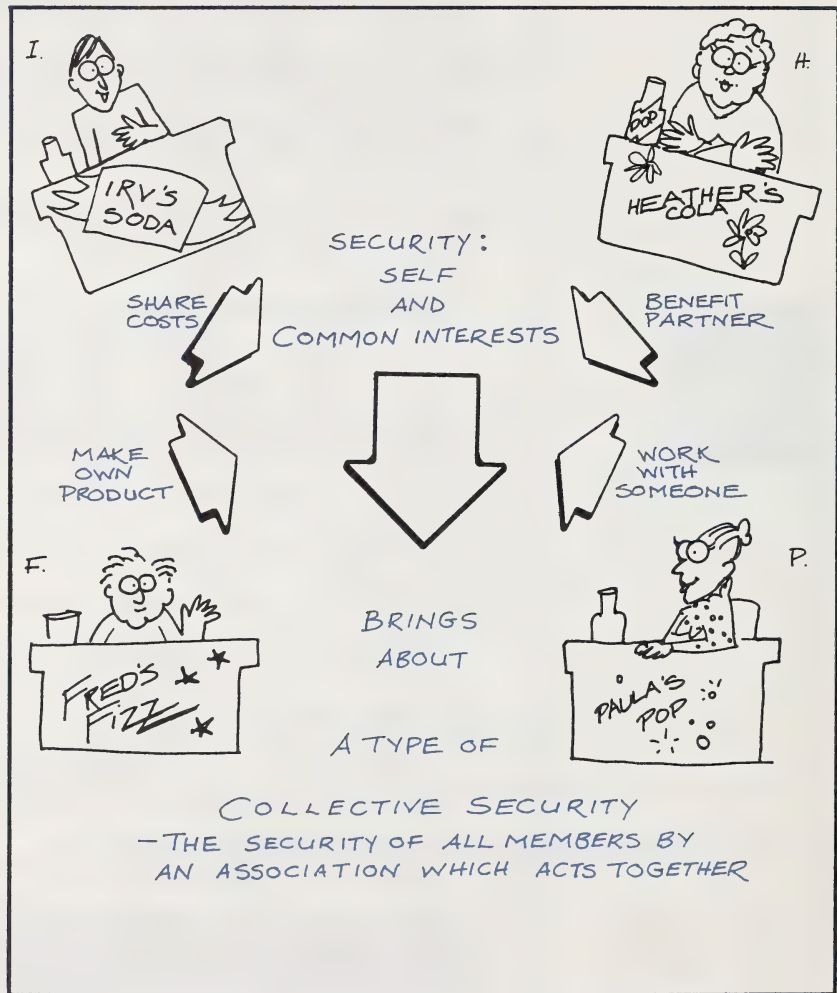
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.



Each of the owners of the small companies shares several goals. All wish to increase their security, protect their territory, make their own product, and share the production costs. These are goals of self-interest, since the individual will benefit if the goals are met.

The goal of benefiting a partner is one of common interest. If the partner benefits from joining, so will the other. Indeed, all of the goals are of self- and common interest.

Formation of F.I.P.H. to Provide Security for All Members



All of the goals are related to the motive of security. The companies will be more secure if they protect their territory, make their own product, lower costs, and have a satisfied partner. The physical and economic security or safety is improved by meeting each goal.

The four small companies join to form an association. By working together, the security of each member is provided for and maintained. The new company, F.I.P.H., believes in strength in numbers. It manufactures Irv's Soda, Heather's Cola, Fred's Fizz, and Paula's Pop from one central factory.

Nations also develop associations to provide for **collective security**. They are motivated by the desire for security but cannot provide this security alone. This means their self-interests must be combined with those of other nations. This creates a common interest or reason for the association. The four soft drink companies wished to survive and share costs, yet keep some independence and make their own product. Countries who join collective security associations want the same things – to benefit by joining, improve security, yet not lose their independence.

Read the situation below and complete the questions by filling in the blanks.

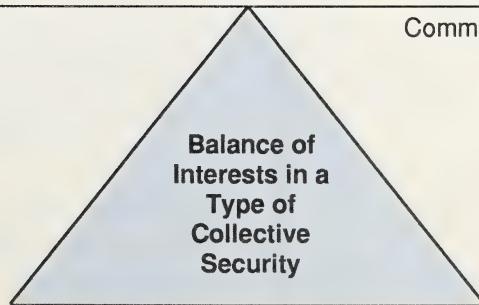
Four small nations border on a giant military power. Each nation is concerned for its security and fears its powerful neighbour. The nations are also very different from one another. Each has its own language, religion, and culture it wishes to retain. By forming an association, the four small nations could share the costs of their armed forces. Also, their combined forces would equal their giant neighbour's.

5. Examples of self-interests

6. Examples of common interests

Self-interests

Common Interests



Collective security: the safety of all members by an association which acts together



7. Motive for interaction: _____

8. The balance of interests the four small nations must consider are:

Maintaining their _____

Providing for their _____

versus _____



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.


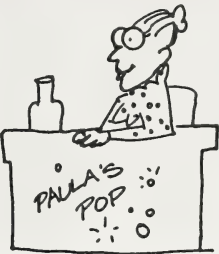
Activity 2: Methods of Developing Collective Security

The partnership formed between Irv, Fred, Heather, and Paula was motivated by their desire for security. In order for the four partners to meet their self-interests and common interests, they require a method of interaction.

The four small companies form a partnership or association. Each wishes to protect itself and maintain its independence. Therefore, they all sign an agreement which details the duties and obligations of each partner.

The Agreement to Form F.I.P.H. Company to Provide Collective Security

 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>IRV</u></p> <p>A. DUTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CONTRIBUTE 25% OF PRODUCTION COSTS * SUPPORT THE SECURITY OF THE COMPANY <p>B. OBLIGATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * MANUFACTURE IRV'S SODA * NOT COMPETE WITH ANY OF HIS PARTNERS 	 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>HEATHER</u></p> <p>A. DUTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CONTRIBUTE 25% OF PRODUCTION COSTS * SUPPORT THE SECURITY OF THE COMPANY <p>B. OBLIGATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * MANUFACTURE HEATHER'S COLA * NOT COMPETE WITH ANY OF HER PARTNERS
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 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>FRED</u></p> <p>A. DUTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CONTRIBUTE 25% OF PRODUCTION COSTS * SUPPORT THE SECURITY OF THE COMPANY <p>B. OBLIGATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * MANUFACTURE FRED'S FIZZ * NOT COMPETE WITH ANY OF HIS PARTNERS 	 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PAULA</u></p> <p>A. DUTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CONTRIBUTE 25% OF PRODUCTION COSTS * SUPPORT THE SECURITY OF THE COMPANY <p>B. OBLIGATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * MANUFACTURE PAULA'S POP * NOT COMPETE WITH ANY OF HER PARTNERS
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Examine the preceding cartoon and answer the following questions.

1. What duty or obligation is unaffected by the collective security agreement?

2. What duties and/or obligations are changed for each partner?



16 Member Nations

U.S.A., United Kingdom (Great Britain), West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Iceland, Canada, (France left military partnership in 1966)

Quick Background

- founded in 1949 to prevent expanding Soviet power and influence in Europe
- an attack on one seen as an attack on all
- nations choose to join
- share many political beliefs and values

Purpose

to provide collective security for member nations from Soviet aggression and influence



Problems of Membership

- disputes over economic policies of member nations
- concern over the commitment to use nuclear weapons
- reluctance to support high costs of common defence by member nations

Duties and Obligations

All member nations will

- come to the defence of any member under attack
- use any and all weapons, including nuclear weapons, in collective self-defence
- view member nations as military and economic partners ("positive light")
- contribute resources to the common military and economic defence

The United States will be the senior partner due to its military and economic strength.



Refer to the graphic and world map to assist you in answering the following questions.



4. Circle the letter of each duty or obligation of NATO member nations listed below:
- come to the defence of any member nation under attack
 - share political beliefs with other member nations
 - use all weapons in collective self-defence
 - view fellow NATO nations as partners
 - voluntarily join NATO
 - contribute resources to common defence
5. Each statement below has a bolded word or phrase. If the statement is TRUE, leave it unchanged and circle T. If the Statement is FALSE, circle F. Then change the bolded word or phrase to make the statement TRUE.
- T F a. There are **fourteen** member nations in NATO.
- T F b. The purpose of NATO is to provide **collective security** for member nations.
- T F c. NATO members wish to prevent expanding Soviet influence and power in **Asia**.
- T F d. One problem facing NATO members is disputes over **social** policies among member nations.
- T F e. Another problem is reluctance to use **nuclear weapons** in defence.
- T F f. Most NATO nations are geographically or physically close to the **United States**.
- T F g. Members of NATO must contribute resources to the **common military and economic defence**.
- T F h. NATO was established to address **all** problems of member nations.
- T F i. The Soviet Union and areas of influence are in **eastern Europe** and Asia.
- T F j. NATO was established with the intent to be a **defensive** association.

6. Read each sentence that follows and write the BEST word(s) listed below each blank IN THE BLANK.
- The benefits for member nations of NATO are primarily benefits of _____.
(prestige/security)
 - The problems of membership are primarily problems of _____ concerns.
(economic/political)
 - Of the sixteen NATO members, the _____ is senior partner.
(U.S.A./USSR)
 - Any nation belonging to NATO must view an attack on one member as _____.
(a violation of that member nation's rights/an attack on all member nations.)
 - Countries belonging to NATO must give up some _____
(independence/security)
in order to improve their _____.
(independence/security)

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Consequences of Collective Security Interactions

Reconsider the four small soft drink companies who formed the F.I.P.H. Company. Each partner was originally independent and viewed as an individual. The product each made clearly identified the manufacturer by name. This was also true for Jody's Juice (100% natural), Dan's Diet Drinks, Barb's Beverages, and Lighten Up by Les Filling.

Soft Drink Trade Territory Before the Formation of F.I.P.H.

Each manufacturer was seen as unique, except for WHATZ UP?, the company run by unknown people. All other companies had a single person identified with the product.



Prior to the creation of F.I.P.H. the soft drink market viewed Irv, Heather, Fred, and Paula as individuals. WHATZ UP? was seen as a giant company.

Not only was each soft drink maker viewed as an individual, each had her/his share of the market. Before the formation of F.I.P.H., the market was divided up as shown in the chart.

Soft Drink Market Before F.I.P.H.

Percentage of Total Sales



1. a. Which company had the largest share of the market? _____
 b. What was the percentage (%)? _____
2. a. Which company(ies) had the smallest share of the market? _____
 b. What percentage did each company control?

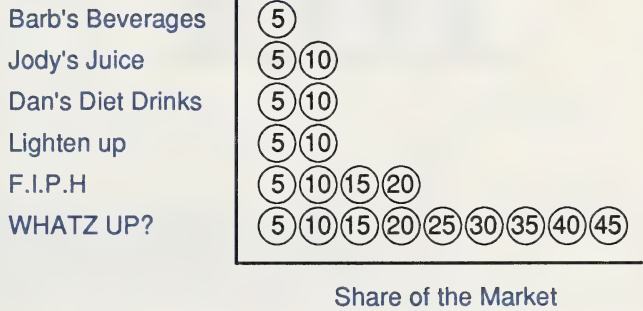
3. Predict what happened to the market when F.I.P.H. was formed.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

When the four partners created F.I.P.H., there were many consequences for each person and the entire market. Remember the purpose of the partnership – to provide a type of collective security. Each partner wished to protect his/her share of the market. Examine the chart which shows the changes in the market. It is obvious that Fred, Irv, Paula, and Heather did protect their share of the market. They now are the second largest company (in sales) and make four products.

Soft Drink Market After F.I.P.H.

Percentage of Total Market (Sales)



4. Imagine F.I.P.H. begins to expand its territory and prestige through competitive interactions. Which company, or companies, is/are most likely to do the following?

a. wish to join F.I.P.H. as an equal partner (give reasons)

b. view F.I.P.H. as a threat to its control of most of the market

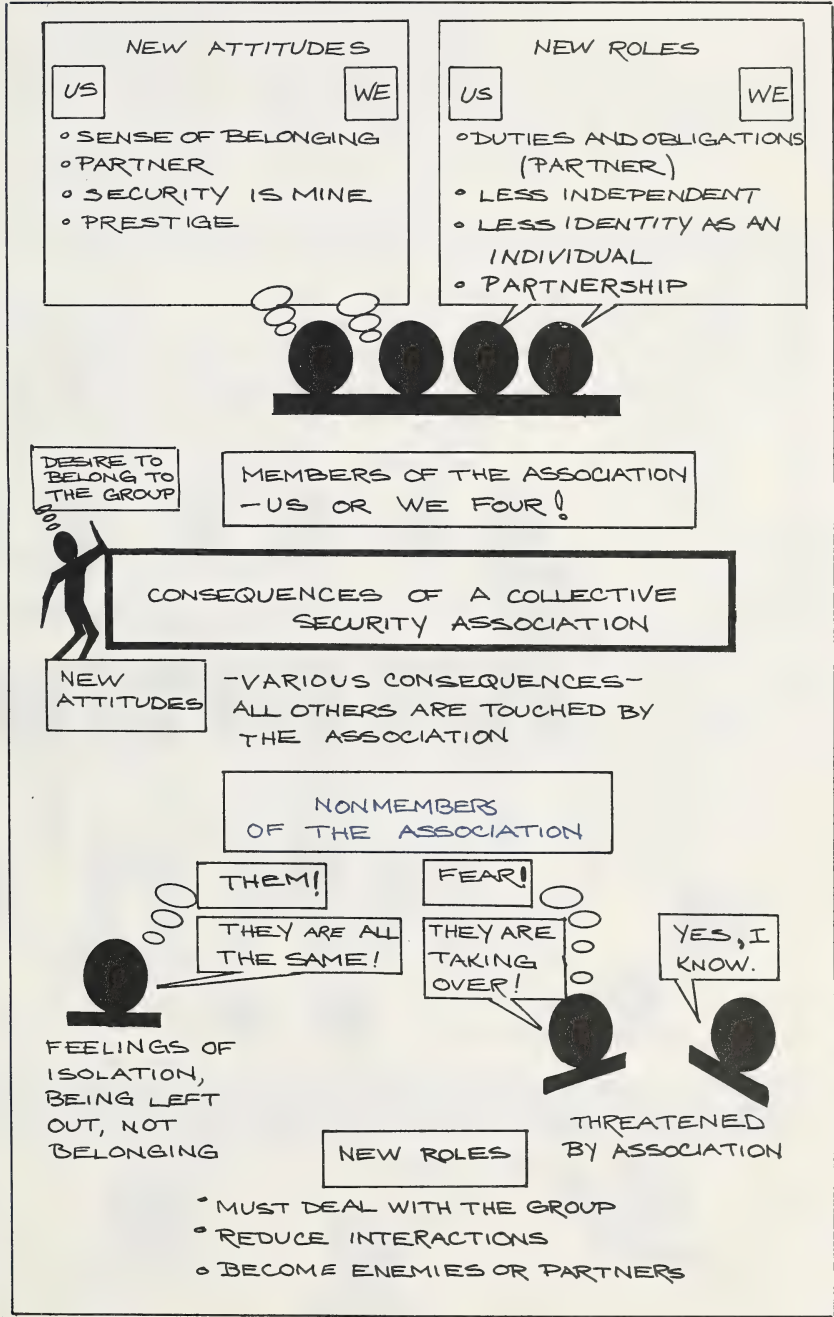
c. see F.I.P.H. as a threat because of its becoming so large

5. What things, or characteristics, do F.I.P.H. and WHATZ UP? share?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

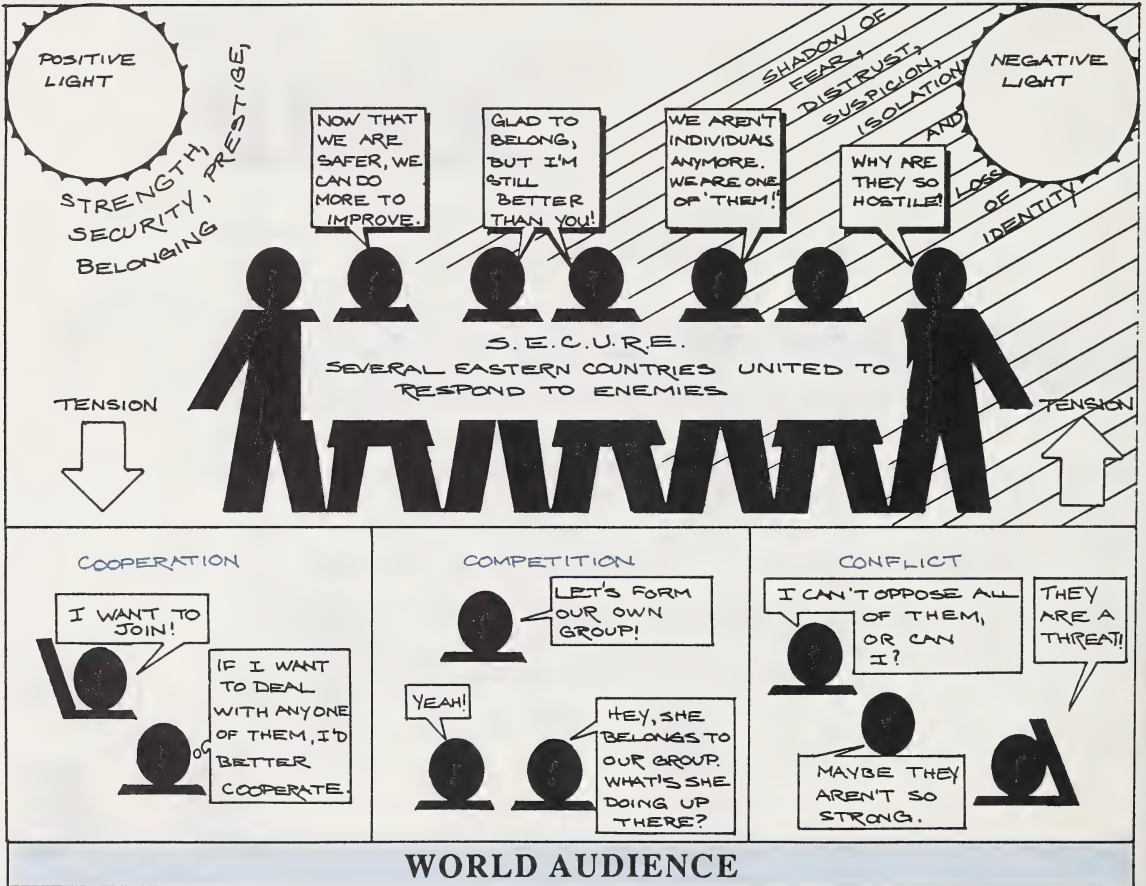
The immediate consequences of the formation of a collective security association are many. Those members of the association increase their security but lose some independence and individual identity. They now belong to a group and are partners with new duties and obligations. There is also an attitude of belonging.

Those who are not members of the association may feel threatened, left out, or desire to join the group. They view the members less as individuals and more as 'one of them'. This new attitude affects future interactions.



Nations that interact using treaties for collective security find these same immediate consequences. Like the four partners, nations may feel the need to improve their security. To do so, they form an association which is stronger, as a whole, than were the individuals. But with the association comes a loss of identity and independence as an individual.

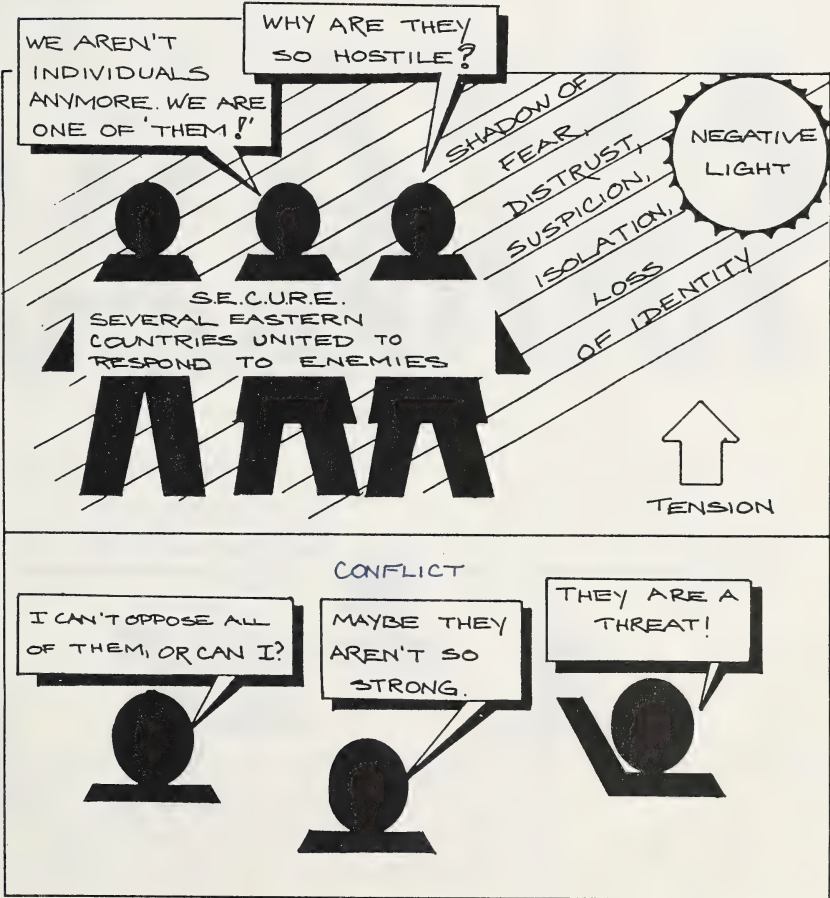
Consequences of Collective Security



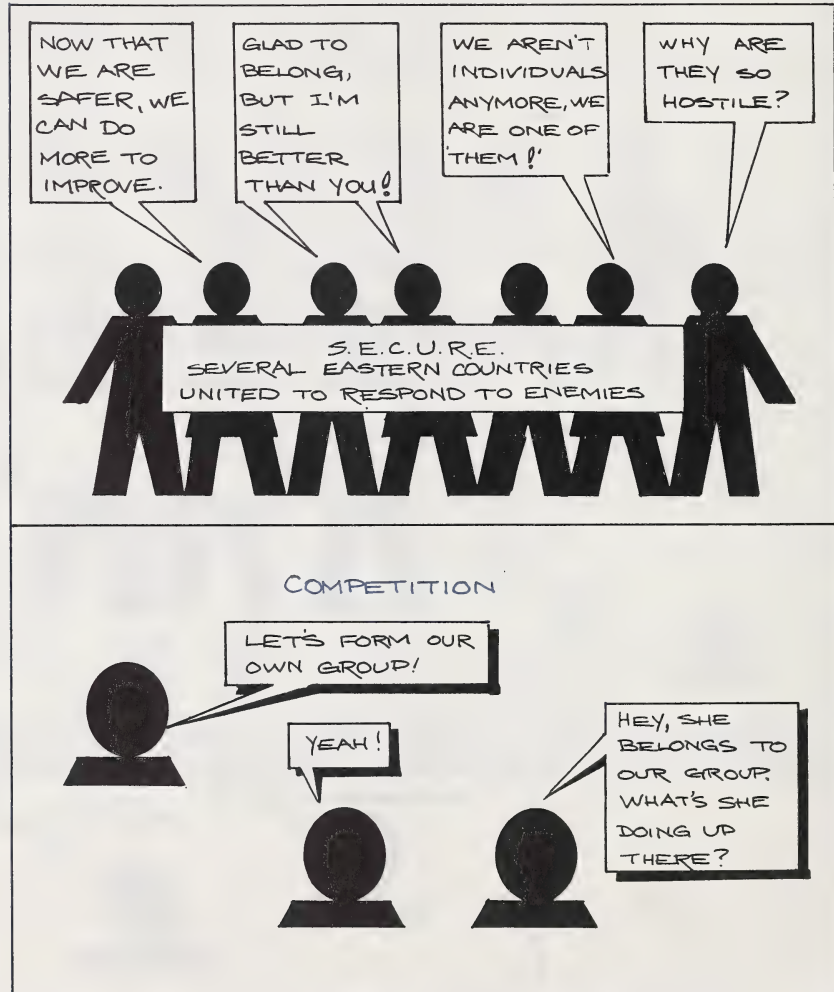
Audience Responses to Collective Security

On the world stage, the association of nations seeking collective security can be viewed in many ways. Each participant and member of the audience reacts differently. Regardless of their reaction, there are new roles and attitudes as a consequence.

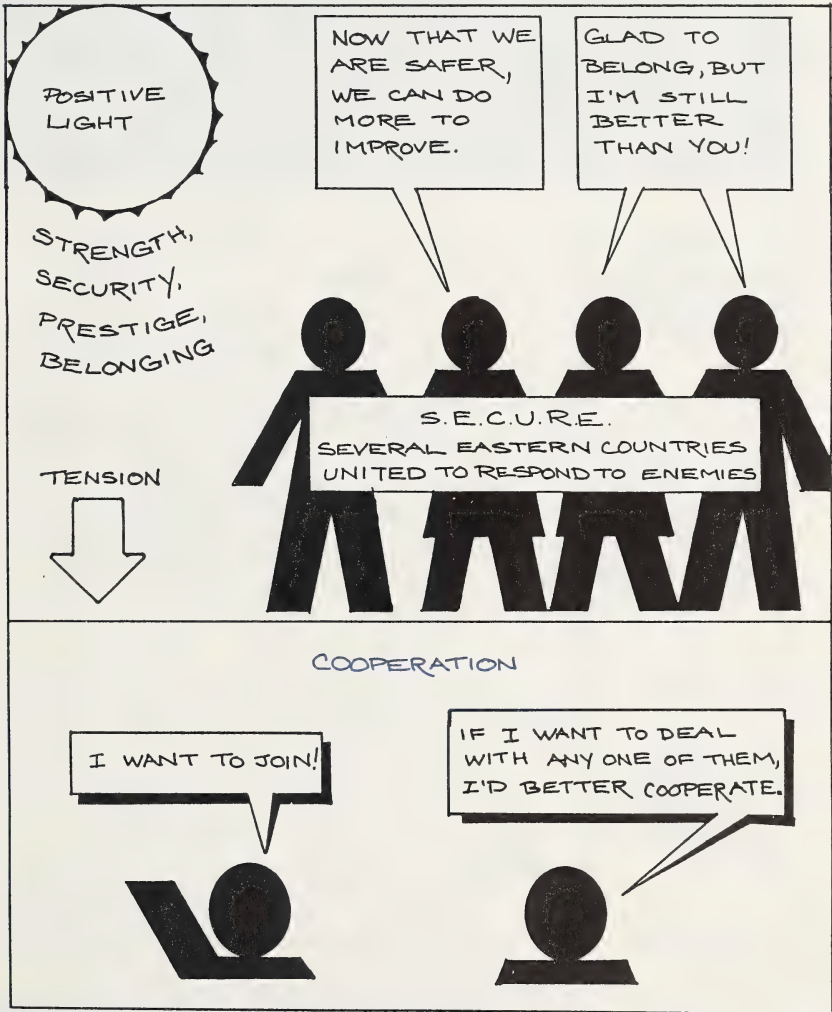
Nations will interact with varying degrees of accommodation, due to the association being formed. Those who view the association in a negative light will react with little accommodation and much tension. Such nations will feel threatened, fear the association, and view member nations with distrust. There may be confrontations with members; war is less likely as the collective security of member nations means war with all. The negative light cast upon the formation of a collective security association may increase conflict and, in fact, make all nations less secure.



Some nations who feel left out or threatened by a collective security association may react differently. They may feel a mixture of accommodation and tension. Often, the creation of one association sparks others to create their own. These nations make a new collective security association, which may increase tension. Or each association may accommodate the other and find it easier to deal with nations as a group. Trade associations are likely to have these type of competitive interactions. In addition, a nation may belong to several collective security associations, some economic, some military. As a result, there may be a mixture of tension and accommodation in international relations for such a nation. It may be partners with nations belonging to rival groups. Nations even compete within associations such as NATO despite their partnership.



Within the collective security association, there is much cooperation. The members have banded together for a common purpose. Their new roles as partners require high degrees of accommodation and little tension. Nations who wish to join add to the cooperative nature of the interactions. In addition, nations outside the association may feel pressure to cooperate with the large group. This may lead to a reduction in tension and more accommodation. This may be accomplished through treaties or agreements between nonmembers and the association.





6. The consequences of security as a motive can be summarized as creating new roles and attitudes. Complete the chart below, using the preceding cartoons and text as guides.

Consequences of Collective Security					
New Attitudes	Held By	New Roles	Type of Interaction	Degree of Accommodation	Degree of Tension
<p>Positive The association provides security for members.</p>		partners "us"			low
<p>Negative The association threatens security of nonmembers.</p>	non-members		conflict		
<p>Mixed The association reinforces the importance of security.</p>	members and non-members			mixed	

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

Collective security associations bring both benefits and problems to nations. Members must carefully consider what they are gaining (benefits) in relation to what costs they are paying (problems).

Throughout this section, you have examined the benefits and problems of collective security. Benefits of collective security include

- increased security
- strength
- prestige
- sense of belonging
- increased cooperation

Problems with collective security include

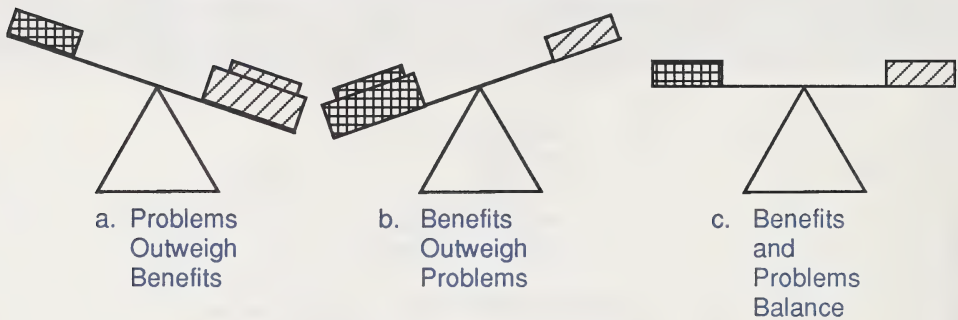
- loss of identity
- loss of independence
- suspicion and distrust
- isolation of other nations
- increased tension

1. Which benefits do you think are the most important?



2. Which problems do you think are the most important?

3. Which are most significant, the benefits or the problems, or are they equal? Select one of a, b, or c below. Circle your choice.



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Extra Help.

Enrichment

1. Examine the chart and map on the following pages. The chart contains information about seven imaginary countries that are neighbours. There are reasons for the nations to interact cooperatively, competitively, and in conflict. Use the information to decide how these seven nations might organize themselves in collective security organizations. You may use economic, political, military, or other common interests to form associations.

You may create as many organizations as you feel are important. Name each organization, state the common interest, and list the member nations. Outline briefly the duties and obligations of each member. You may wish to use the blank chart(s).

On the map provided, colour in the organizations by member states. Use colours which contrast or show up well against each other. Nations belonging to more than one organization should be striped or outlined with the appropriate colours. Complete the key or legend which explains which organizations are shown by which colours.



Here is an example of a collective security organization.

Name: Coal Exporting Nations (CEN)

Common Interest: Trading/Exporting Coal

Members: Splivolia, Arborilia, Silver Coast

- Duties/Obligations:**
- Member nations will not compete for coal markets with each other.
 - Member nations try to promote the use of coal over petroleum.

Map: CEN nations to be coloured in **Orange**

The Seven Nations



Collective Security Organizations Key

— (Orange) C.E.N.

Nation	Exports	Imports	Military Strength (1 is Strongest)	Desires or Wishes to Improve	Language	Religion	Beliefs
Splivolia	Petroleum Coal Gold	Wheat Cattle Fish Fruit Lumber	4	Independence	Ozuni	Bertali	Hard work brings success.
Perra Terra	Fish Fruit Wheat Lumber	Petroleum Coal Cattle Gold	5	Security	Yatch	Waz	Be friends with all.
Ranch Lands	Cattle Wheat Rice	Lumber Petroleum Fish Fruit Gold Coal	3	Independence	Ozuni	Waz	Hard work is best.
Arborilia	Lumber Coal Gold	Petroleum Fruit Cattle Fish	7	Security	Grueno	Waz	Enjoy nature.
Silver Coast	Coal Silver Gold Iron Ore	Petroleum Fish Fruit Lumber Cattle Wheat	2	Security	Yatch	Waz	Money brings a good life.
Tuff Turf	Gold Petroleum Cattle	Iron Ore Fruit Fish Wheat Lumber	1	Independence	Grueno	Bertali	Only the strong survive.
Novella Bella	Fish Fruit Lumber	Coal Wheat Gold Petroleum	6	Security	Yatch	Bertali	Peace first

Possible Organizations			
Name of Organization	Common Interest	Member Nations	Duties and Obligations

Name of Organization	Common Interest	Member Nations	Duties and Obligations

Possible Organizations			
Name of Organization	Common Interest	Member Nations	Duties and Obligations

Name of Organization	Common Interest	Member Nations	Duties and Obligations

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Enrichment.

Conclusion

Nations are often motivated to interact by the need for security. The idea of collective security, or “strength in numbers,” is very appealing. There are new roles and attitudes as consequences of collective security associations. Members and nonmembers view the association differently. Each member nation gives up some independence and identity in order to gain security.

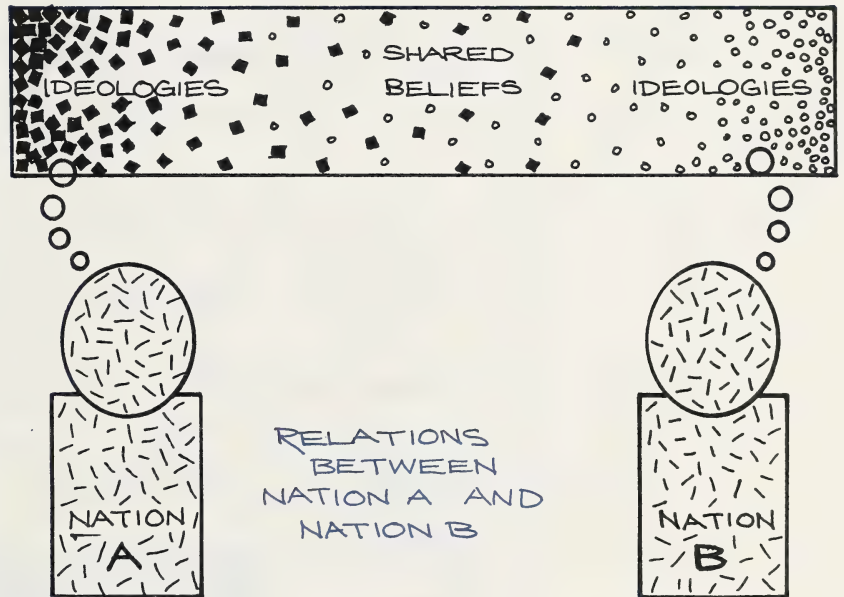
Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

International Interactions and the Beliefs of Nations

PROMOTING AND DEFENDING
AGAINST IDEOLOGIES



Nations are made up of individuals who are similar and different in many ways. The people of Canada, for example, speak many languages, practise a variety of religions, live various lifestyles. People's individual beliefs guide their lives. Nations, too, are motivated by their beliefs, and this affects their interactions.

In this section, you will

- identify and evaluate belief systems as a motive of international interactions
- analyze the causes of belief systems
- evaluate the consequences of belief systems as a motive of international interaction

Activity 1: What Are Beliefs and Ideologies?

Consider the life of young Felix, shown in the cartoon. He is faced with many choices between various ideas. Some of the choices are made after much thought, other choices are more casual. Gradually, Felix begins to adopt a set of beliefs about what is true. These are beliefs he will live with and base his actions upon. He has created an ideology.

Ideology: a series of connected beliefs which explain the world; a set of beliefs about what is true

PAST

PEOPLE DON'T COMMUNICATE WELL - THAT IS WHY WE HAVE SO MANY PROBLEMS.

PRESENT

SO, THE WORLD IS SORT OF MIXED UP TODAY

FUTURE

WE CAN MAKE IT BETTER THROUGH TALK AND ACTION.

- WHAT ABOUT TRYING? OKAY.

WHAT'S BEST FOR ME?

FRIENDS & FAMILY

HAVE FUN WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG!

GET A JOB.

DO BOTH... OR NEITHER

WHAT'S MORE IMPORTANT TO YOU, FELIX?

SOCIAL ISSUES

PRO-LIFE OR PRO-CHOICE

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

YES OR NO?

FELIX DEVELOPS AN IDEOLOGY - HIS VIEW OF THE WORLD AND WHAT IS TRUE.

EMOTIONAL RESPONSE

I AM CONFUSED BUT HOPEFUL - THE WORLD IS A GOOD PLACE! HUMANS ARE BASICALLY GOOD!

STRATEGY

- WORK AND SAVE \$ FOR SCHOOL
- GET MY LICENSE

GOALS

I WANT TO EARN BIG \$ BUCKS.

BE HAPPY!

HAVE FUN!

BE A PILOT.

Felix’s ideology is made up of a series of connected beliefs. He has an assumption about people (“Humans are basically good!”), an interpretation of the past, an explanation of the present, and a vision of the future. He also has goals, a strategy (which is not very clear yet), and many views from other people to consider. For him, there are important social issues and choices to make.

Refer to the cartoon on Felix’s ideology to answer the following.



1. What is his interpretation of the past?

2. What is his explanation of the present and his view of the future?

3. What are his goals?

4. What are three important social issues Felix is considering?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

Felix's ideology helps him make sense of the world. He uses his ideology to give himself quite a complete picture of what is true in the world. His ideology is a mixture of fact and value, interpretations and evidence. Felix puts his ideology to work, often without thinking about it. He is able to judge events, make decisions, and understand his world.

CANADA'S IDEOLOGY ON CENTRE STAGE

WE BELIEVE IN...

FREE ELECTIONS

DEMOCRACY

ABORTION - MAYBE
- YES ?
- NO

LOTS OF THINGS LIKE...

NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
(NOT ALL CANADIANS AGREE)

FREEDOM
- WITH CERTAIN
RESTRICTIONS

INDIVIDUALS - THEY
ARE IMPORTANT, BUT
SO ARE GROUPS

- BILINGUALISM
(SOMETIMES
PEOPLE OBJECT)

- MULTICULTURALISM
- PROTECTING THE
ENVIRONMENT
(MOST TIMES)

...AND THAT'S WHY WE ACT THE WAY WE DO.



NATIONS ARE A BLEND OF INDIVIDUAL IDEOLOGIES. IT IS RARE FOR ALL CITIZENS TO AGREE UPON ANY ONE BELIEF WITHIN THE IDEOLOGY. OFTEN IT IS EASIER TO SAY WHAT A NATION DOES NOT BELIEVE IN.

Nations have their own ideologies, but these ideologies are blends of those of the individuals within the nation. The specific beliefs behind the national ideologies can be relatively complete. Canada's belief in holding elections open to all citizens who qualify to vote and/or run for office is an example. Other beliefs or parts of the ideology are incomplete. Our national ideology does not contain one uniform belief about abortion. Various individuals differ on what is true and what is interpretation. As a result, our national ideology does not have a complete picture of that aspect of the world.



5. Why is it difficult to say what a nation believes in?

6. In your opinion, what are

a. three examples of things Canada does not believe in?

b. three examples of things Canada believes in?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

The ideology of a nation may be identified by examining its actions and interactions. For example, if a nation always approaches interactions with distrust and suspicion, its ideology will include an assumption that humans are not trustworthy. A nation which signs numerous collective security agreements has security as a goal. It believes in safety and freedom from fear.

IDEOLOGIES AS SHOWN THROUGH ACTIONS OF NATIONS

YOU HAVE BUILT UP THE SIZE OF YOUR ARMY. YOUR NATION IS A THREAT TO MINE.

YOU'VE SIGNED TWO MORE COLLECTIVE SECURITY AGREEMENTS. I STAND ALONE.

I'VE HELD FOUR ELECTIONS IN EIGHT YEARS. YOU'VE HELD NONE.

MY GOVERNMENT IS SOLID. YOURS IS WEAK.

YOU CONTROL THE NEWS YOUR CITIZENS READ AND HEAR.

YOU EXECUTE CRIMINALS. I PUT THEM IN JAIL AND REFORM THEM.



WORLD STAGE

If the man representing Nation A stated, "I send food and clothing to needy nations," his nation could believe that people should care for others, or that richer nations have a duty to care for less fortunate ones. If the woman representing Nation B stated, "I am respected by other nations because of my trading ability," her nation believes in prestige and success.

7. For each of the statements made by the people representing Nations A and B, answer the question "What does this nation believe in or oppose?"

a. **Nation A:**

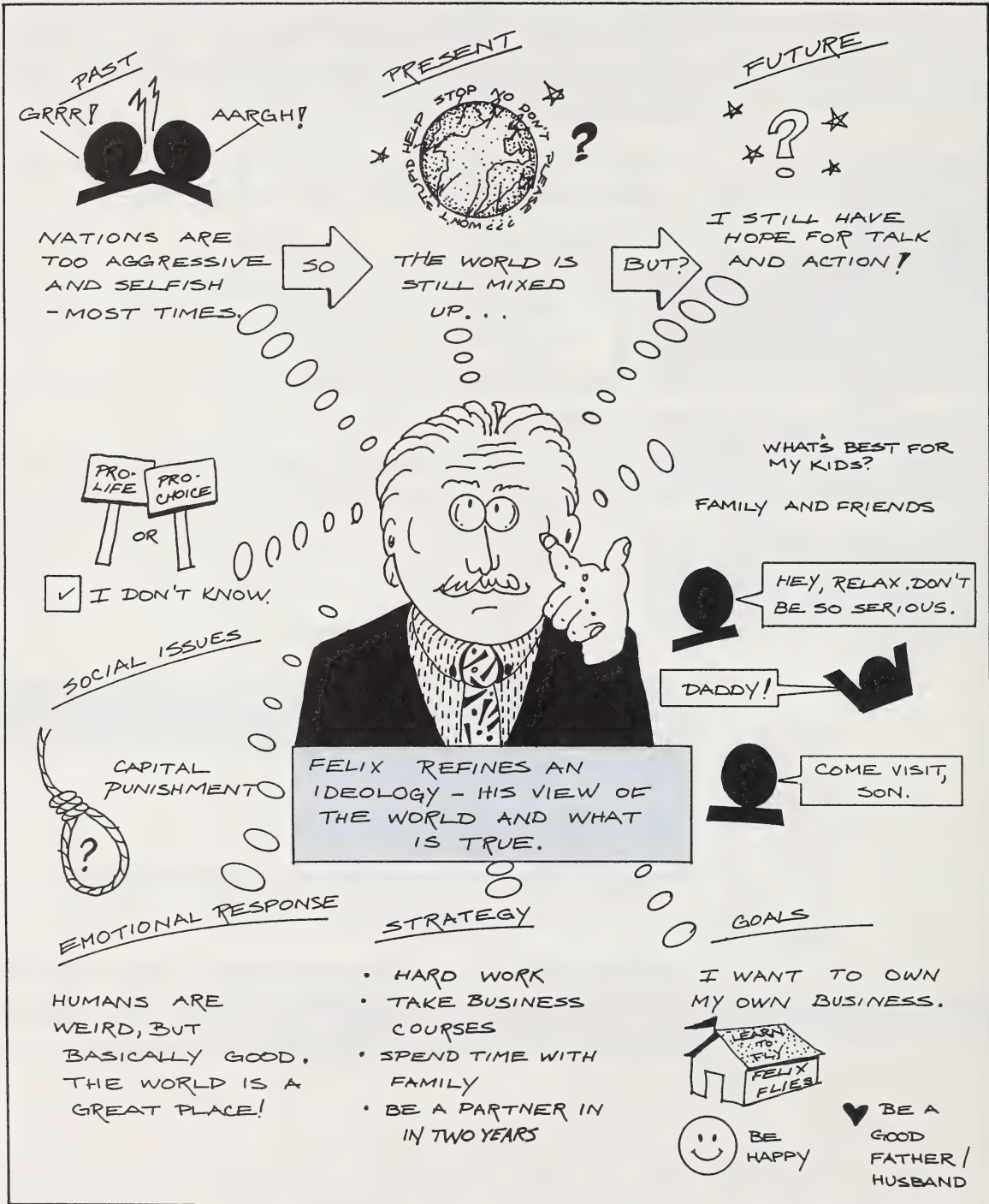
b. **Nation B:**

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Ideologies as Motives: Promoting and Defending Against Beliefs

Imagine Felix has grown up and now has a firmer ideology. He has become a pilot after almost failing flying school. Felix lives in Grande Prairie with his wife and two children. His house is on a quiet street where he can play catch with his children after supper. He works for a medium-sized company and wishes to run his own firm one day.





Many of Felix’s beliefs have remained the same over time. Others have changed considerably. Examine Felix’s present ideology and compare it to the original from Activity 1.



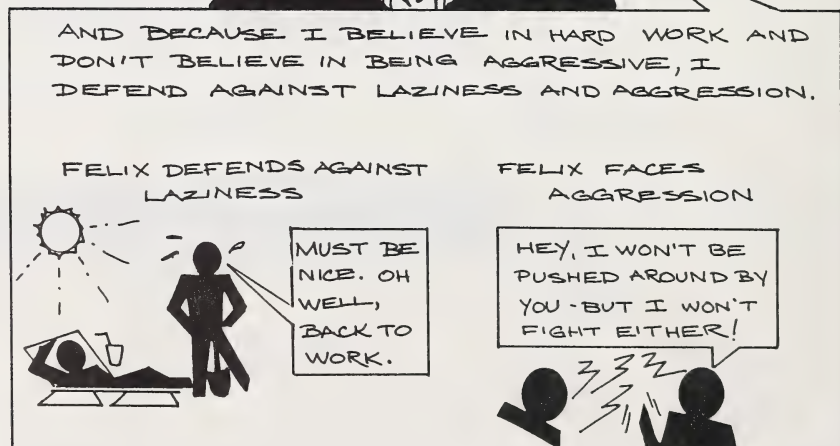
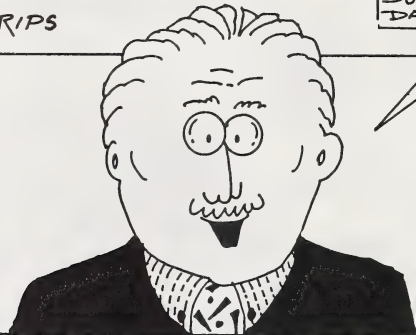
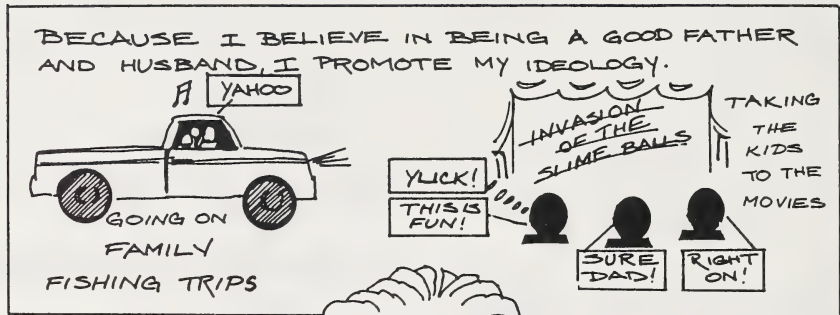
1. a. Which of Felix’s beliefs have changed (include the changed belief)?

b. Which of Felix’s beliefs have remained basically the same?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Felix's ideology will motivate his actions, either to promote his own beliefs or to defend against beliefs contrary to his own. He will promote his own beliefs by interacting in ways which reflect what he thinks is important. For example, Felix has a goal "to be a good father and husband." His strategy is "spend time with his family." Specific actions he might take are a fishing trip for two weeks with his wife and children, picking his children up after school to go to a movie, or going for evening walks with his wife. Each of these interactions shows his ideology; what he believes is important enough to do.

IDEOLOGIES AS MOTIVES OF PROMOTING AND DEFENDING AGAINST BELIEFS



Direct action: the immediate most effective interaction possible

Indirect action: an interaction taken in the hope of achieving a goal without increasing risks



Felix also defends against ideologies or beliefs he feels he can not accept. He takes **direct actions** or **indirect actions** to protect his beliefs. In the cartoon, Felix faces both aggression and laziness. He refuses to back down from aggression, dealing with it directly. When facing laziness, he deals with it indirectly. Rather than confront his neighbour, Felix chooses to change himself.

2. Correctly match each action with the correct label. An example has been done as a guide.

- A. Direct Action
- B. Indirect Action

a. You are a strong believer in a smoke-free environment. You enter an elevator and a person is smoking inside the elevator.

___ A ___ (1) You ask the person to put out the cigarette.

_____ (2) You say nothing and get out on the next floor.

b. You oppose capital punishment and

_____ (1) shake your head when you read about state executions.

_____ (2) write letters to the editor of the newspaper and your member of Parliament.

c. You believe in free speech and the right of everyone to express their opinions. You

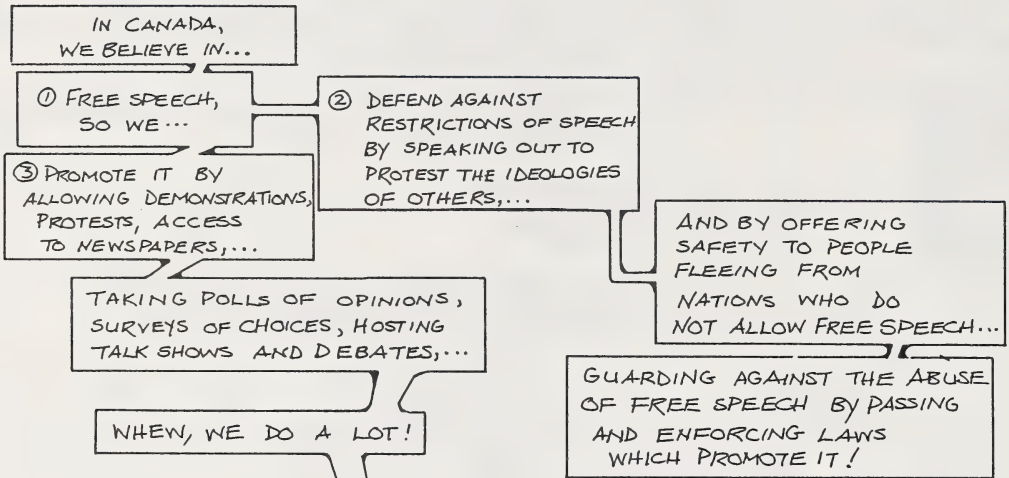
_____ (1) listen to everyone's point of view.

_____ (2) take part in a demonstration.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Interactions among nations are often driven by ideology. It is difficult to separate the promoting of one's own ideology from defending against ideologies of others. If a nation believes in freedom of speech, it promotes this belief by expressing its opinions. To do so is a way of defending against those who oppose free speech. Thus, nations often promote and defend against ideologies at the same time.

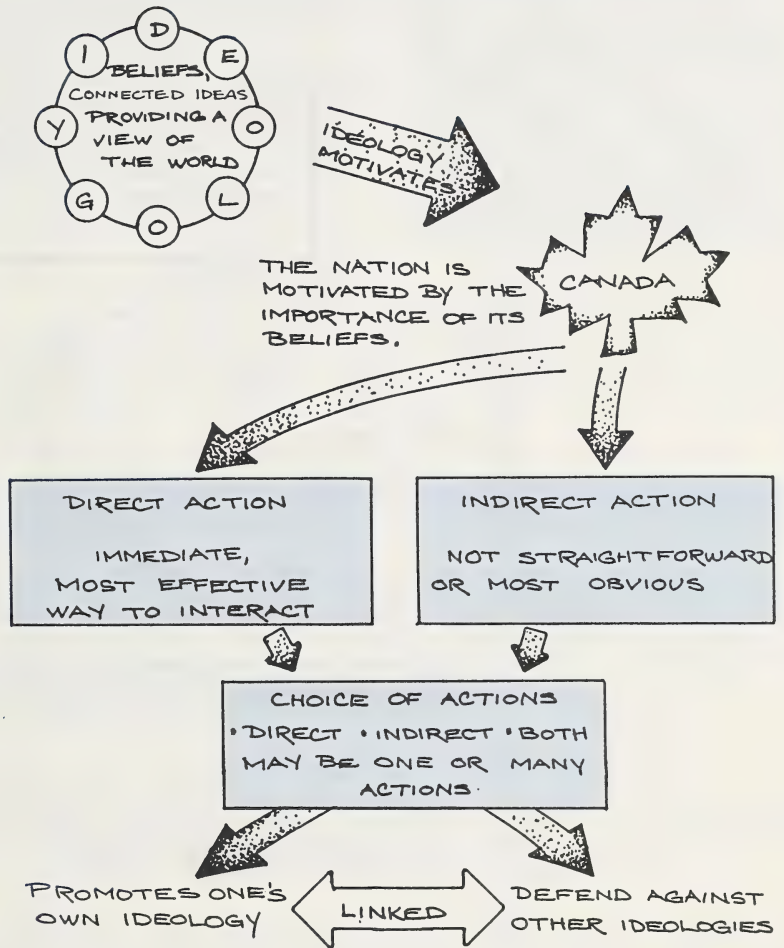
Promoting and Defending Against Ideologies



CANADA ACTS ON A BELIEF. IT ENGAGES IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT ACTIONS TO BOTH PROMOTE AND DEFEND AGAINST IDEOLOGIES. CANADA'S ACTIONS ARE MOTIVATED BY IDEOLOGIES.

The motivation provided by the need to promote and defend against ideologies is strong. Nations interact, directly and indirectly. Often the interactions both promote one's own ideology and defend against other ideologies. The graphic which follows is a summary of ideologies as a motive.

IDEOLOGIES AS A MOTIVE



Activity 3: Methods Used in Interactions Motivated by Ideologies

Interactions motivated by ideologies involve cooperation, competition, and conflict. The degrees of accommodation and tension are important to examine to improve understanding of ideologies as a motive.

INTERACTIONS MOTIVATED BY IDEOLOGIES
INVOLVING COOPERATION

♪ WE BELIEVE IN PEACE AND HAPPINESS,
AND WORKING TOGETHER TO PREVENT
DISTRESS. SO, WE HAVE SIGNED AN
AGREEMENT BONDING OUR IDEOLOGIES
LIKE CEMENT. ♪

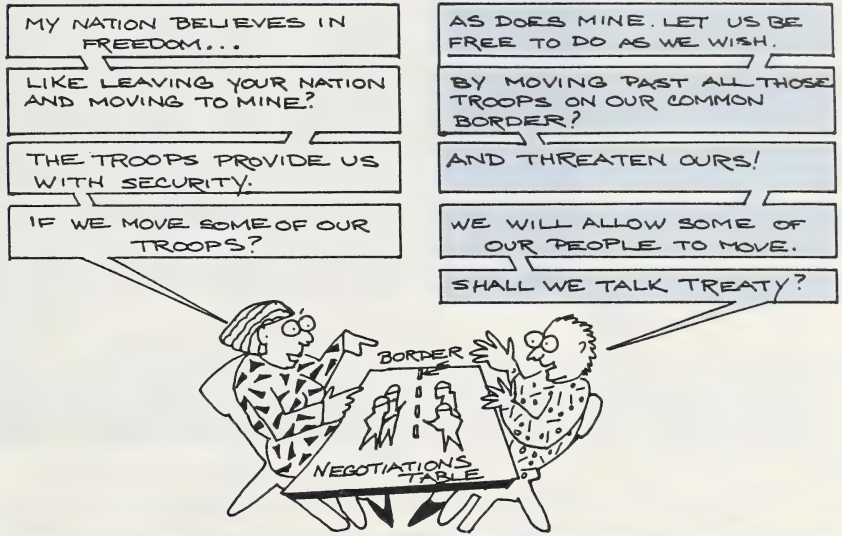


COOPERATION - INTERACTION ON THE WORLD STAGE

NATIONS PROMOTE IDEOLOGIES THROUGH METHODS
SUCH AS ALLIANCES, AGREEMENTS, AND TREATIES.
THE INTERACTION MAY OCCUR TO JOINTLY DEFEND
AGAINST IDEOLOGIES.

Like other cooperative interactions, accommodation is high and tension is low. The promotion of an ideology is shared by the nations involved. An agreement, as shown in the cartoon, is a direct action to promote the beliefs of peace, happiness, and cooperation.

INTERACTIONS INVOLVING COMPETITION
AND MOTIVATED BY IDEOLOGIES



~ INTERACTION ON THE WORLD STAGE ~ COMPETITION

TREATIES, DIPLOMACY, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW ARE USUAL METHODS. NATIONS PROMOTE THEIR IDEOLOGIES WHENEVER THEY ARE INVOLVED IN COMPETITIVE INTERACTIONS. IN ADDITION, THEY ARE DEFENDING AGAINST THE IDEOLOGIES OF OTHERS. IF SUCCESSFUL IN THE COMPETITIVE INTERACTION, THE NATION'S IDEOLOGY IS PROMOTED.

Competitive interactions involve a mixture of tension and accommodation. Each nation promotes its ideology while defending against the others. The nations interact competitively because of the high costs of cooperation and conflict.

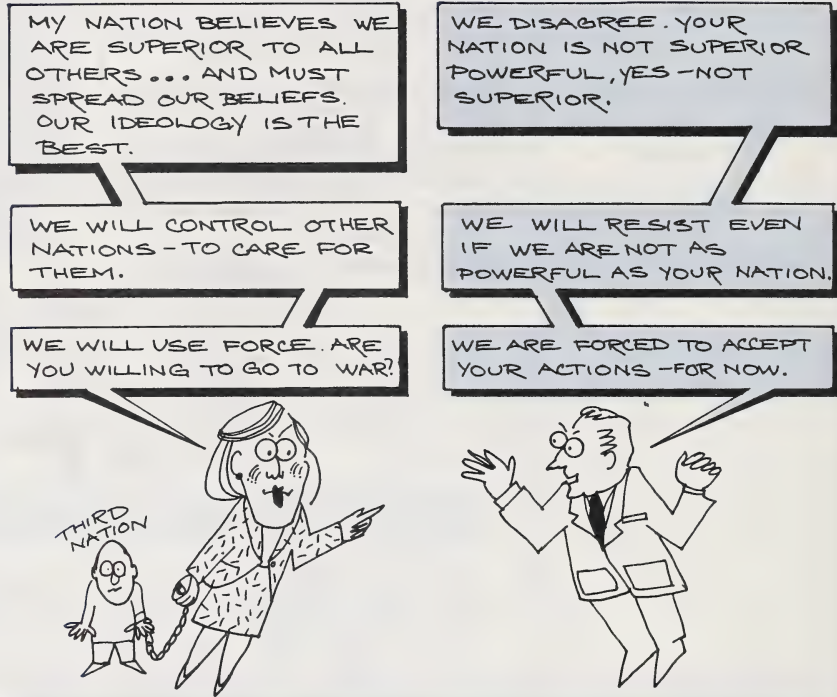
If either nation were to choose cooperation, it would be giving up its beliefs. That nation's ideology would not be promoted. In fact, it would become secondary to the ideology of the other nation.

Conflict is not a sound choice in these interactions, either. Each ideology contains similar beliefs. It is the understanding of the meaning of the belief which varies between nations. In the cartoon, each nation believes in freedom and security. The meaning of the beliefs is different for each nation.

Entering into a conflict might be in direct opposition to the belief, or it might put other beliefs in danger. If a nation believes in peace and freedom, entering confrontations or wars endangers its ideology. The cost of conflict is very high. Nations may choose **peaceful coexistence** as an alternative to cooperation or conflict.

Peaceful coexistence: the belief that nations must live together because the costs and risks of conflict are too high; living peacefully despite major differences

INTERACTIONS MOTIVATED BY IDEOLOGIES INVOLVING CONFLICT



~ INTERACTIONS ON THE WORLD STAGE ~ CONFLICT

CONFRONTATIONS AND WAR ARE METHODS USED IN INTERACTIONS INVOLVING CONFLICT. EACH NATION TRIES TO PROMOTE ITS IDEOLOGY AND DEFEND AGAINST THE OTHER NATIONS'. FORCE AND THREATS ARE OFTEN USED TO COERCE THE OTHER NATION TO COMPLY OR ACCEPT AN IDEOLOGY.

Conflict interactions involve little accommodation and a great deal of tension. Nations promote their ideologies vigorously. Each nation views the other in a negative light. The ideologies of the other nation are a threat to its own beliefs. Defending against the ideologies of the other nation is as important as promoting one's own ideology.

The actions are often direct, and often chosen to **coerce** the other nation. This use of **coercion** defends and promotes one's ideology effectively. Coercion, however, does not guarantee the other nation will change its ideology. Rather, coercion forces the other to **comply** because they are unwilling to pay the cost of conflict.

Coercion: the forcing of another to obey or act in a particular way

Comply: to act in the way expected

COERCION
 FORCING THE WEAKER
 NATION TO ACT OR ACCEPT
 THE WISHES OF THE
 STRONGER NATION(S)
 BY
 BOYCOTTS — SANCTIONS — EMBARGOES



BOYCOTT

SANCTION

EMBARGO

A REFUSAL TO INTERACT WITH A NATION TO FORCE IT TO COMPLY

ACTION BY A GROUP OF NATIONS TO FORCE A NATION TO COMPLY OR ACCEPT

A GOVERNMENT ORDER RESTRICTING TRADE WITH A NATION



HEY, LET'S TRADE, OR TALK, OR ANYTHING!

MILITARY SANCTIONS



UNLESS YOU COMPLY, WE WILL DECLARE WAR ON YOU!..

WHAT? DO I WANT WAR! NO!

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS



WE REFUSE TO TRADE WITH YOUR NATION UNTIL YOU COMPLY!

NO!!



DAILY BLAB
EMBARGO
GOVERNMENT PREVENTS TRADE WITH BRICKLAND UNTIL THEY REMOVE TROOPS IN THE NORTH

FORGET IT! NOT UNTIL YOU COMPLY!

Coercion: Types and Uses

Embargo: a stoppage or prevention of trade ordered by the government; restriction of exports to a nation

Boycott: action by a group of nations, which shuts off another nation from interaction

Sanctions: actions by a group of nations used to change the behaviour of another nation; a coercive method of punishing a nation for its actions



There are basically three types of coercion: economic, military, and social. Economic coercion occurs when nations use **embargoes**, **boycotts**, or economic **sanctions**. Embargoes are government orders which cut off trade with another nation. The government prohibits all companies from exporting goods to the other nation. Boycotts and economic sanctions are similar and involve many nations suspending trade. The purpose of embargoes, boycotts, and sanctions is to put economic pressure on the weaker nation. It is believed the weaker nation will comply rather than risk its prosperity.

Military sanctions are used to force a weaker nation to comply, or face war. A united group of nations poses a great threat to the weaker nation. It is forced to comply or risk losing peace, security, prosperity, and prestige.

Social coercion is used in conjunction with military and economic coercion. Boycotts harm the economy of the weaker nation because other nations refuse to interact. The weaker nation is cut off from interactions and becomes isolated. This method of coercion is designed to force the nation to comply or remain cut off. Like other forms of coercion, it forces compliance because of the high cost of resisting.

1. What methods are used to promote or defend against ideologies in

a. cooperative interactions?

b. competitive interactions?

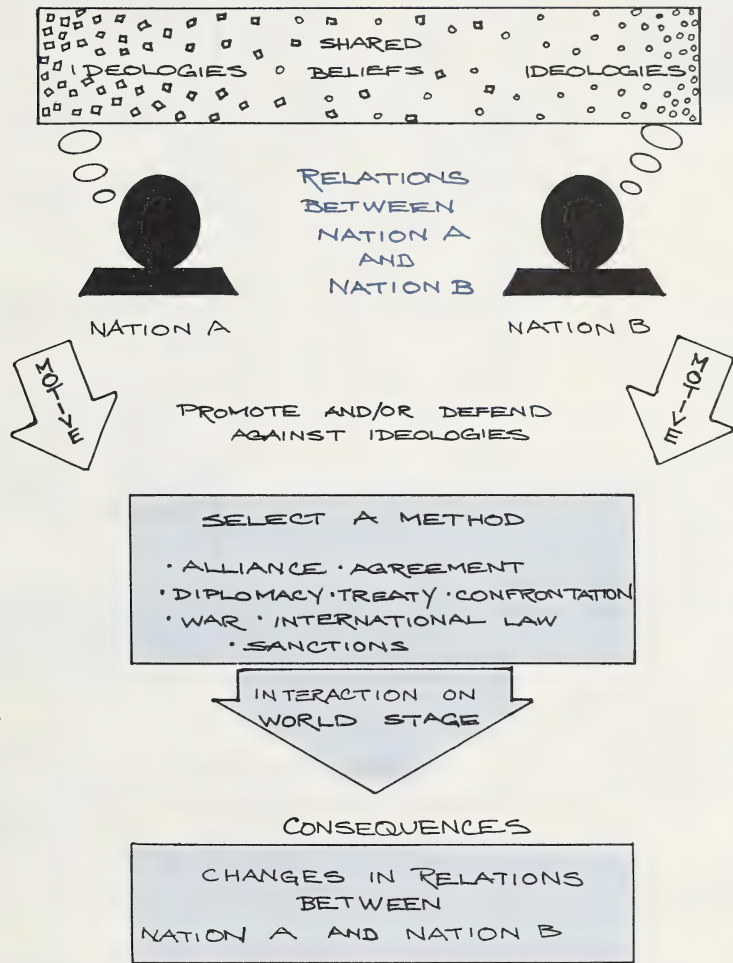
c. conflict interactions?

2. Why do nations choose to coexist peacefully even if their ideologies are not the same?

3. Why do nations try to coerce other nations?

4. Explain three types of coercion which a nation might employ against another nation.

CONSEQUENCES OF PROMOTING
AND DEFENDING AGAINST IDEOLOGIES



Examine the graphic titled “Consequences of Promoting and Defending Against Ideologies.” Use the information found there, and that from Activities 1, 2, and 3, to help you answer the following questions for each situation described. Place the letter of your choice in the blank provided.

Nations A and B both believe it is important to protect forests from destruction. Each believes in guarding its own forests as well as forests throughout the world. Both feel informing other nations of the importance of forests is vital.

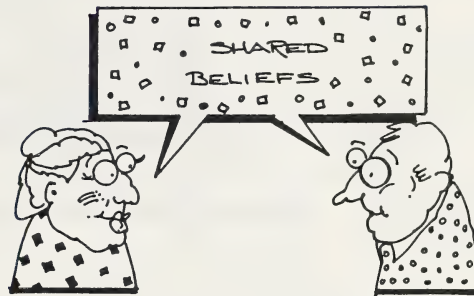


- _____ 1. How will Nations A and B be motivated by this belief?
- A. to defend against other ideologies
 - B. to promote their own ideology
- _____ 2. What methods of interaction are Nations A and B most likely to use when interacting?
- A. alliances and agreements
 - B. diplomacy and international law
 - C. sanctions and war
- _____ 3. What consequence is most likely to result from this interaction between Nations A and B?
- A. a decrease in cooperation: they will likely become rivals
 - B. an increase in cooperation: they will likely become allies
 - C. an increase in conflict: they will likely become enemies
 - D. a mixture of cooperation and conflict: they will likely choose peaceful coexistence

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 4.

Nations motivated by ideologies are most likely to promote their beliefs whenever possible. They will also defend against other ideologies with equal effort. Cooperative interactions are most likely when nations share similar ideologies. Alliances, agreements, and treaties will be used as methods to promote their common ideologies further. Nations become allies in trade, military, and other interactions.

COOPERATIVE INTERACTIONS
PROMOTING AND DEFENDING AGAINST IDEOLOGIES



MOTIVATION
PROMOTE IDEOLOGY AND
DEFEND AGAINST OTHER IDEOLOGIES
- IN COOPERATION -

METHODS OF INTERACTION
ALLIANCES AND AGREEMENTS
- WORKING TOGETHER -

CONSEQUENCES

MORE POSITIVE RELATIONS AND
STRONGER TIES BETWEEN NATIONS

↓

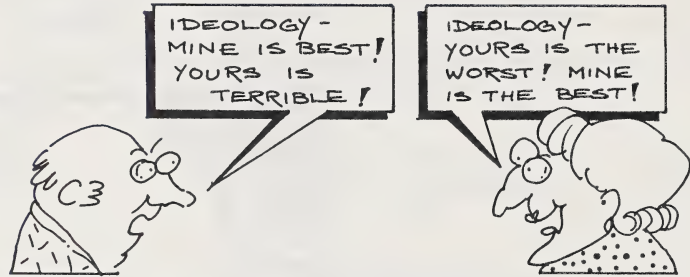
- PARTNERS IN TRADE
- MILITARY ALLIES
- POLITICAL SUPPORTERS

IT'S A DEAL!
SHAKE
PAL!

UNITED WE STAND

International interactions which involve conflict are then motivated by ideologies. Each nation involved is promoting its own ideology. At the same time, it is defending against the ideology of one or more nations. War and confrontations – usually sanctions, boycotts, and embargoes – are used to coerce the “enemy” to act in a particular way. In such interactions, each nation’s ideology is seen to be important enough to risk the high costs of conflict. Nations become enemies in trade, military and other interactions.

INTERNATIONAL INTERACTIONS-
CONFLICT INVOLVING PROMOTING
AND DEFENDING AGAINST IDEOLOGIES



MOTIVATION
PROMOTE ONE'S OWN IDEOLOGY
DEFEND AGAINST OTHER IDEOLOGIES
- IN CONFLICT -

METHODS OF INTERACTION
WAR
CONFRONTATIONS
- IN CONFLICT -
SANCTIONS
BOYCOTTS
EMBARGOES

CONSEQUENCES

— MORE NEGATIVE RELATIONS
MORE HOSTILITY BETWEEN NATIONS

↓

- OPPONENTS IN TRADE
- MILITARY ENEMIES
- POLITICAL CRITICS

MY GOODS ARE BEST!

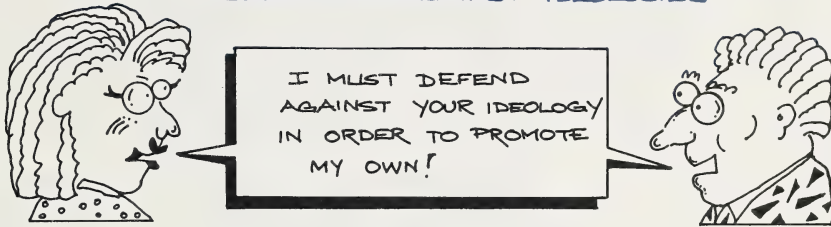
BEST AVOIDED YOU MEAN!

YOUR NATION IS WEAK - ITS LEADERSHIP POOR.

YOUR NATION IS WEAK - YOUR SYSTEM IS AWFUL!

Competitive international interactions involve ideologies as well. Nations compete for trade, influence, or power. Territories are also motivated by their ideologies. No nation involved in the interaction is willing to give up its own ideology. This prevents the high degree of accommodation necessary for cooperation to occur. Indeed, each nation is promoting its ideology, not giving it up. This causes some tension, as all nations involved compete to show their ideology in the best light. To do so requires defending against other ideologies. Thus, the nations become rivals in trade, military strength, and other interactions. Diplomacy, international law, and treaties are methods used in these competitive interactions.

COMPETITIVE INTERNATIONAL
INTERACTING MOTIVATED BY PROMOTING AND
DEFENDING AGAINST IDEOLOGIES



MOTIVATION
TO PROMOTE ONE'S OWN IDEOLOGY
AND DEFEND AGAINST OTHER
IDEOLOGIES
- COMPETING -

METHODS OF INTERACTING

- TREATIES
- DIPLOMACY
- INTERNATIONAL LAW

← ← ← COMPETING FOR BEST LIGHT FOR OWN IDEOLOGY

CONSEQUENCES

+ AND - MORE INTERACTIONS - SOME POSITIVE, SOME NEGATIVE

↓

- TRADE RIVALS
- MILITARY RIVALS
- POLITICAL RIVALS

I SELL TO 30 NATIONS.

300 BOMBERS
1500 TANKS
2 MILLION TROOPS

OUR SYSTEM IS BEST. OTHERS IMITATE US. JUST ASK OUR PEOPLE OR ALLIES.

I SELL TO 29 NATIONS!

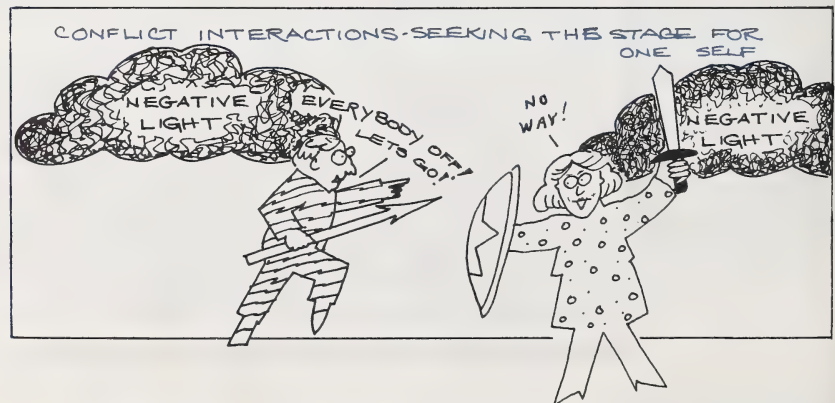
400 BOMBERS
1200 TANKS
2 1/2 MILLION TROOPS

OUR PEOPLE LOVE OUR SYSTEM. WE HAVE MORE ALLIES THAN YOU.

Activity 5: Interactions Among Nations: Consolidating Understanding

All international interactions involve varying degrees of accommodation and tension. Participants each have their own motives for the interaction. Each interaction occurs on the world stage with the various components discussed in Section One. These include the audience, background, dialogue, and timing of the interaction.

International Interactions and the World Stage



Competitive interactions occur when nations each seek to achieve a goal only one nation can achieve. The achievement of the goal is most important. Nations must decide how they will interact in order to achieve the goal. International law often provides the bases for what are acceptable interactions. Conflicts can result, however, if nations believe there is no other way to achieve their goal.

Competitive interactions involve a mixture of tension and accommodation. This accommodation occurs because the interacting nations believe it offers an opportunity to reach an agreement. Cooperation is an unrealistic type of interaction but each nation is forced to tolerate the other. Conflict may result in the destruction of all nations, and is too high a cost to pay. Therefore, nations accommodate each other in order to survive and pursue their own goals.

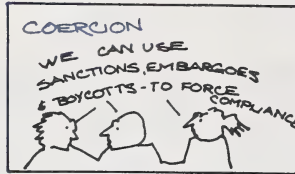
Accommodation Scale

Type of Interaction	Degree of Tension and Accommodation	Possible Motives	Method Used	Examples	Consequences
C O M P E T I T I O N	Mixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Peace • Prestige • Prosperity • Promoting & Defending Against Ideologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coercion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sanctions -Appeasement • Diplomacy • International Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Treaties -Truce -Compromise -Arbitration -Mediation -Tolerance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycotts • Embargoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All result in a working relationship where nations do not fully cooperate but view conflict as too costly.

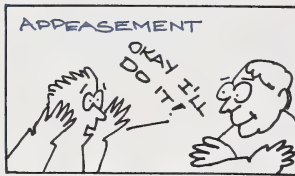
There are a wide range of methods and examples of accommodation used in competitive interactions. This is because most international interactions are competitive. Because of the number of interactions, there are many examples of how accommodation is put to use.

The following graphic illustrates how the various forms of accommodation are used.

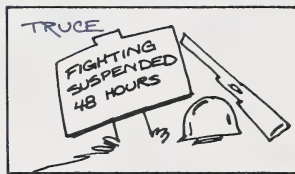
Types of Accommodation



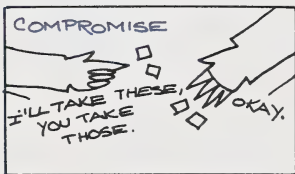
Coercion: accommodation brought about by force
The weaker nation must comply or pay a heavy price.



Appeasement: satisfying the wishes of another to protect one's self-interests
The weaker nation is coerced through the threat of force, or the promise that "this will be the last demand."



Truce: nations involved in conflict stop the conflict in order to negotiate – possibly leading to diplomacy and treaty
Each nation realizes that the conflict is very costly.



Compromise: each nation agrees to give up some demands to solve the conflict
Neither will give up all of its demands.



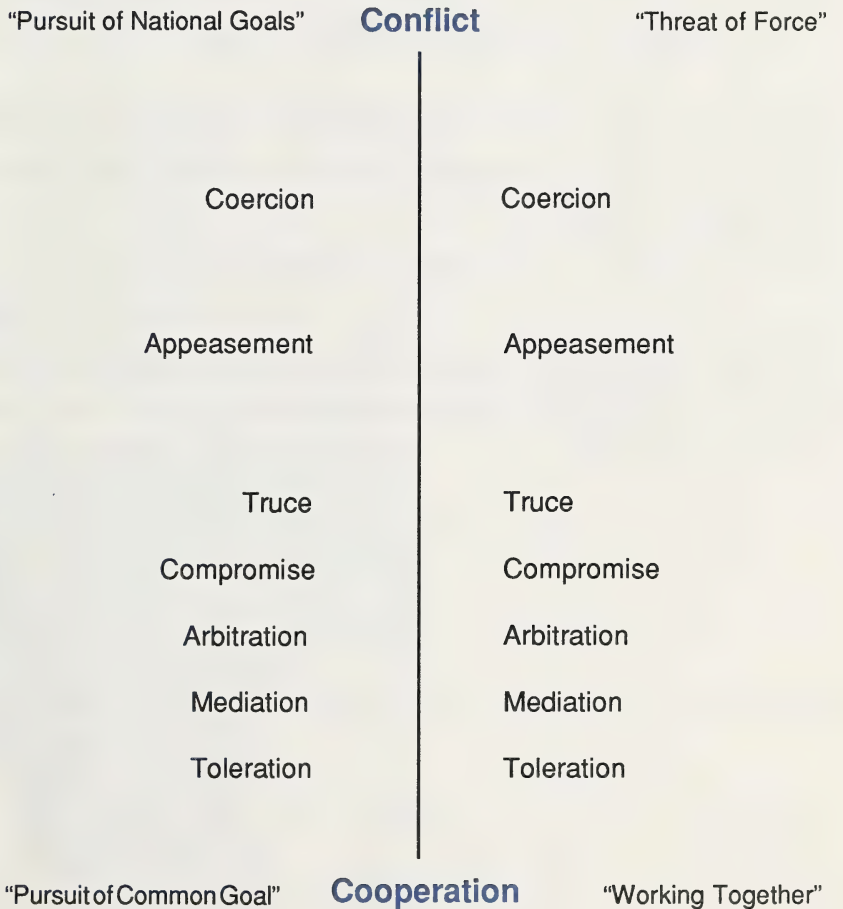
Arbitration: a neutral third party is accepted as the resolver of the conflict
Mediation: a third party having no power, except to advise
(Both arbitration and mediation are used to achieve compromise.)



Toleration: without formally agreeing, nations adopt a view of "we agree to disagree and live in peace"
Diplomacy is important.

Coercion and appeasement are closest to conflict because force is a major component of the interaction. Only one side is accommodating the other, usually to avoid conflict. Tension is present as each nation involved has separate goals.

Truce, compromise, arbitration, mediation, and toleration are closer to cooperation. Each of these types of accommodation involve participants working towards a common goal. This goal may be a suspension of the conflict, as in a truce. Or the goal may be adopting a view of "live and let live." Regardless, each participant gives up some aspects of its own goals for a common goal.



In addition to viewing international interactions on an Accommodation Scale, it is important to remember the world stage analogy. Each interaction involves participants who are actors on the stage or audience members; symbols or costumes used to represent significant parts of the interaction; background or important information needed to better understand the interaction; dialogue or words used, their meanings and interpretations; and timing, or when, where and why the interaction occurs.

Case Study

Read the following background information, which reviews in part material from Section 2. Study the map, and then follow the instructions that follow them, completing the sheets provided.

Israel, as you will recall, is a Jewish nation in the midst of Muslim nations, and wars have often resulted. Of the Arab-Israeli wars, the most spectacular territorial gains made by Israel were in the Six-Day War of 1967, triggered by Egypt's refusal to allow Israel access to the Gulf of Aqaba.

On June 5, 1967, Israel launched air attacks and Arab air power was quickly destroyed. Israel moved ground forces into several Arab territories. The war ended on June 10, 1967, with Israel controlling the Sinai Peninsula (Egypt), the Gaza Strip (Egypt), the Golan Heights (Syria) and the West Bank including all of the City of Jerusalem (Jordan). Israel stated that it would return all territory (except Jerusalem) once major progress in Israeli-Arab interactions had been made.



The Golan Heights, captured by Israel, is an important piece of territory between Syria and Israel. These hills overlook Israeli settlements and were used to fire artillery shells by the Arabs in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. Thus, control of this territory is vital to the security of Israel and Syria.

After the capture of the Golan Heights by Israel in 1967, control was held by Israel. Israel moved in settlers to establish further control. There are almost 7000 Israelis in the Golan Heights.

Six years later, the 1973 Arab-Israeli War prompted Syria and Israel to reach a compromise. They agreed to a buffer zone under the control of UN troops. The two nations declared a truce in this area, which has continued until today. The United Nations troops have served as an arbitrator in concerns in the Golan Heights.

In 1981, the Prime Minister of Israel, Menachem Begin announced that Israel was annexing (taking over) the Golan Heights. This amounted to Israel formally controlling the Golan Heights by adding it to her territory. Israel was criticized by most of the world audience. The United Nations did not recognize the annexation. The U.S.A., a strong supporter of Israel, suspended \$300 million in aid to that nation. The Arab world protested strongly but did not mount a confrontation. Their forces were busy in Lebanon.

Syria has relied upon appeals to international support for regaining control of the Golan Heights. She has also used diplomacy with Israel and other nations to have her views heard. To date, Israel still controls the Golan Heights but Syria has not given up. Syria maintains Israel is "aggressive" and "denies Syrian people their freedom."

Instructions:

1. On the Accommodation Scale, circle the appropriate information for each of the following:

Type(s) of Interaction(s)
Degree(s) of Tension/Accommodation
Possible Motives
Method(s) Used
Consequences



Accommodation Scale

Type of Interaction	Degree of Tension and Accommodation	Possible Motives	Method Used	Examples	Consequences
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: mixed; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">CONFLICT</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: mixed; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">COMPETITION</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: mixed; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">COOPERATION</p>	<p>Tension-High Accommodation-Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Peace • Prestige • Prosperity • Promoting & Defending Against Ideologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Coercion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanctions - Appeasement • Confrontations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran - Iraq • Boycotts • Embargoes • USSR - Britain Spy Scandal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opponents in trade • Military Enemies • Political Critics • Political Critics
	<p>Mixed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Peace • Prestige • Prosperity • Promoting & Defending Against Ideologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diplomacy • International Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treaties - Truce - Compromise - Arbitration - Mediation - Tolerance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All result in a working relationship where nations do not fully cooperate but view conflict as too costly.
	<p>Tension-Low Accommodation-High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Peace • Prestige • Prosperity • Promoting & Defending Against Ideologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements • Alliances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Trade between U.S.A. and Canada. • NATO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners in Trade • Political Supporters • Military Allies • Political Supporters • Partners in Trade

Dialogue (major statements, threats, accusations, promises, etc.):

Timing (when, where, why interaction occurred):

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 5.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

In this section you have learned the following:

- An ideology is made up of a series of connected beliefs.
- A nation's ideology is a blend of the beliefs of the individuals within the nation.
- Beliefs on some subjects may be common to all individuals while not everyone can agree on other subjects.
- A nation's ideology can be identified by examining its actions and interactions.
- Ideologies motivate individuals and nations to promote their own beliefs while defending against the beliefs of others.
- Individuals and nations may defend against the ideologies or beliefs of others either directly or indirectly.
- Interactions among nations are often driven by ideology.
- It is difficult to separate the promoting of one's own ideology from defending against another's.
- Interactions motivated by ideologies involve cooperation, competition, and conflict.
- Degrees of accommodation and tension must be examined in order to understand ideologies as a motive.
 - In cooperative interactions, accommodation is high and tension is low.
 - Competitive interactions involve a mixture of accommodation and tension.
 - Conflict interactions involve little accommodation and a great deal of tension.
- Coercion is often used to defend and promote one's ideology.
- Coercion forces the other person, or nation, to go along with your way of thinking or suffer the consequences.
- Among nations, economic coercion may take the form of embargoes, boycotts, or economic sanctions. Social and military coercion may also be used.



Nation A and Nation B share a common border. Nation A is a democratic socialist country while Nation B is a capitalist democracy. They have traditionally been trade rivals in wheat. There is a rich oil field on that common border which both would like to control and develop. Both need the oil to develop their industry and help them to diversify.

For each of the following circle the correct answer.

1. What methods of interacting are Nations A and B likely to use?
 - A. alliances and agreements
 - B. diplomacy and international law
 - C. sanctions and war

2. What consequence is most likely to result from this interaction between nations A and B?
 - A. a decrease in cooperation
 - B. an increase in cooperation
 - C. an increase in conflict
 - D. a mixture of conflict and cooperation

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Extra Help.

Enrichment

Consider ideology as a motive for international interactions. Create a national ideology for your ideal nation. This ideology should include a series of beliefs which you feel are important. Use the chart below to assist you in organizing your ideology.

Nation	
Ideology as a motive	
Methods to be used	
Consequences	

Then do either 1, 2, or both, to apply your understanding about ideology as a motive. (The categories above will help you organize a series of ideas about ideology.)

2. In a series of cartoons and/or drawings, illustrate the ideology of your ideal nation. Show the interactions it engages in, the methods, and consequences.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Enrichment.

Conclusion

Nations are motivated by their ideologies to interact in certain ways. Each country promotes its ideology because of the importance of those beliefs. In addition, nations defend their ideology from those of other nations. The methods of interaction range from alliances and agreement, in which nations cooperate to sanctions and war, where nations are in conflict.

The consequences of these interactions change the economic and military relations between nations. Countries may become partners, rivals, or enemies. The relations can change quickly because of the significance of ideologies to nations.

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

Assignment
Booklet

MODULE SUMMARY

You have developed an understanding of why nations engage in conflict and cooperative interaction. As well, you have examined the wide range of motives, methods, and consequences of international interactions. In the following modules, you will be able to apply your understanding and evaluate interactions using the Accommodation Scale and World Stage Analogy.


A small icon of a booklet with the text "Assignment Booklet" written on it.

Assignment
Booklet

FINAL MODULE ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the final assignment(s) for this module.

Appendix

	Glossary
	Activities
	Extra Help
	Enrichment

Glossary

Accommodate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to make room for; to give consideration to; to adjust or allow for something
Alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• agreements between nations to support each other
Analogy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a similarity, or likeness, between two things; a resemblance in one way but not in all ways
Boycott	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• action by a group of nations which shuts off another nation from interaction
Coercion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the forcing of another to obey or act in a particular way
Collective security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the safety of all members by an association which acts together
Comply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to act in the way expected
Concept map	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a method of organizing an idea and its parts into a picture
Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a struggle between people or nations with different ideas; a fight among groups with opposing views
Confrontation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• conflict between nations involving words or actions
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• results or outcomes; the end or effect which can be positive, negative, or both
Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a common effort or intent; an association or union in which the benefits outweigh the problems of belonging
Dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an exchange of ideas or opinions
Diplomacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• bargaining between nations about items of disagreement
Direct action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the immediate most effective interaction possible
Economic benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• wealth, success, and well being; similar to prosperity
Embargo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a stoppage or prevention of trade ordered by the government; restriction of exports to a nation
Expulsion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to force out or expel

Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a series of connected beliefs which explain the world: a set of beliefs about what is true
Indirect action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an interaction taken in the hope of achieving a goal without increasing risks
Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ability to affect people and events, either by direct or indirect means
Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• event which affects each person or nation involved
International event	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• any action or event which involves two or more countries
Internationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an attitude which favours cooperation and close relations among nations
International law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a body of rules that guide the relations between nations and people who represent nations
Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the way or manner of doing something
Motive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the cause of an action; a reason behind an event
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• concerning one country
Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an attitude which favours the concerns of one's own country over those of other countries
National interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• anything of concern to a nation's existence
Negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• discussions between nations to reach a decision
Peaceful coexistence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the belief that nations must live together because the costs and risks of conflict are too high; living peacefully despite major differences
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ability to directly control people and events, through command and authority
Prestige	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• importance of a person, event, or nation in the minds of others
Sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• actions by a group of nations used to change the behaviour of another nation; a coercive method of punishing a nation for its actions

Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• freedom from danger: confidence in one's safety
Social benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• improvements in relations with others
Sovereign	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• free from outside control
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ranking, position, or standing in comparison to others
Survival	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to continue to exist: to last
Symbol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• one thing which stands for another, often invisible, thing
Symposium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a formal meeting where ideas and opinions are exchanged
Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• area under the control or influence of a person, group, or nation
Territorial change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an altering in the amount of area under control or influence, increasing or decreasing in size
Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a written agreement between nations
War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• conflict between nations which involves armed forces

Suggested Answers

Section 1: Activity 1

1. Examples of conflict:

“U.S.A. Invades Grenada “Israeli Soldiers Clash with Syrians”
“Soviets Accused of Spying in China”

Other examples may be found in newspaper and magazine articles as well as on television and radio newscasts.

Examples of cooperation:

“Brazil & Cuba Sign Trade Agreement”
“World Wildlife Fund Receives Money From 36 Nations”
“UN Relief Totals \$5 Billion”

Other examples may be found in newspaper and magazine articles as well as on television and radio newscasts

2. Answers will vary since you are discussing this with your partner.
3. Cory’s motive for the interaction was to obtain a driver’s licence. The driving test was the method of interaction. One possible consequence of this interaction is Cory will gain confidence in his ability or Cory will practise his parallel parking. The next time Cory and the examiner meet, they will probably be friendly towards one another because their interaction was positive.
4. Various answers. Please refer to the definitions of motives, methods, and consequences. You may wish to have a partner check you answers.
5. Possible reasons: Each person has/had a different motive; each person may interpret the interaction differently; the consequences of the interaction will be different for each participant.

In general, the interaction is different for each participant because of their reasons for the interaction, their understanding of what has occurred, and the results of the interaction.

Section 1: Activity 2

1. a. IV
b. III
c. I
d. II

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| 2. a. | Motives of nationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting off trade will decrease the nation's prosperity and reduce goods available to its citizens. • Continuing trade may reduce the nation's prestige in the world community. |
| | Motives of internationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting off trade may pressure the other nation to improve the treatment of its citizens. • Continuing trade will not deny citizens access to goods. |
| b. | Motives of nationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treaty will improve the security of the nations involved and promote peace. • The weaker nation may lose control of its own interests due to the association with the stronger nation. • The weaker nation may increase its prestige by being linked to the stronger nation. |
| | Motives of internationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing the peace treaty will increase world security and peace. • The peace treaty will promote cooperation among nations of different ideologies. |
| c. | Motives of nationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada increases its prosperity through the sale of equipment and expertise. • Each nation may gain prestige through this cooperative effort in the eyes of the world community. |
| | Motives of internationalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nations demonstrate cooperation and peaceful interaction. |

Section 1: Activity 3

1. a. There are three players on stage, each represented by an animal. The beaver is a symbol for Canada, the eagle a symbol for the U.S.A., and the bear a symbol for the USSR.
- b. The pie in the centre of the table represents Canada's Arctic waters being 'cut up' by other nations.
- c. The nations in the audience are
 - (1) Saudi Arabia, or other Middle East Arab nation (headdress)
 - (2) France (beret or hat)
 - (3) England, or the United Kingdom, (Union Jack on the hat)
 - (4) China (red star on the worker's hat)
 - (5) Japan (the rising sun and the business suit)

- d. The motives might be
 - (1) to provide security for themselves and increase their prosperity through the use of the Arctic waters. Also, to spread their influence over other nations, especially Canada.
 - (2) to protect its national interests, prestige, prosperity, and security
 - e. They have an agreement. Perhaps they have signed a treaty to determine the amount each will receive.
 - f. The beaver may lose prestige, prosperity, security, and the ability to be a sovereign nation. The eagle and the bear stand to gain more influence and prestige (or lose some with other nations) while promoting their beliefs or ideologies. The audience may feel tensions rise, and that world peace and security are at risk. Changes in the control of territory is the most likely and immediate consequence.
 - g. Answers will vary.
2. a. Nation A – democratic, believes in freedom, the leader is chosen by the people, holds elections, and there is high voter turn out at election time.
- Nation B – democratic, lovers of freedom, hold true elections, anyone can become leader of the nation, and has a government of the people's choice.
- b. Both countries claim to be democratic, freedom-loving nations which elect a leader by the will of the people.
3. a. Nation A accuses Nation B of being aggressive; supplying arms to promote wars; interfering in world affairs.
- b. Nation B accuses Nation A of having a limited leadership; having beliefs which are limited; being aggressive; supporting revolutions; and disguising its interference as democracy.
- c. Being aggressive and interfering in world affairs are the same.
4. Answers will vary.
5. The world was largely unaware or uninterested in the events in China – “Did you hear something?”
6. World reaction was very negative, opposing the actions of the Chinese leader. – “Boo!”; “This is inhumane!”

7. Possible reasons:

During the 1950s and 60s, the major international interactions were between the U.S.A. and USSR. This period of time is known as the Cold War, which you will study in Module 7. There was a great deal of tension in the dialogue and interaction. The possibility of a nuclear war between the two nations and involving the entire planet was very real. Therefore, the world's attention was not on events inside China.

During the student-led Democracy protests in 1989, the world press was present inside China. Reporters covered the events on television, radio, and in print. World attention brought the events inside China onto the world stage. Thus, the audience was well aware of the situation in China and reacted strongly.

Section 1: Activity 5

Accommodation Scale

Degree of Accommodation and Type of Interaction	Amount of Tension	Headlines
Low Accommodation (Conflict)	High Tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Navy Jails Aust. Protesters • Britain Expels Three • Mexico Refuses to Pay
Mixed Accommodation (Competition)	Mixture of Tension & Relaxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran and Iraq Sign • Greece and Turkey Disagree • Korea and Japan • India and Pakistan
High Accommodation (Cooperation)	Little Tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuba and New Zealand • Six South American Nations Agree • Leaders from Seven African Nations

Section 1: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1.

Nations Involved	France and Canada	Seven North African Nations and Australia	Japan and U.S.A.
Name of Interaction	Fishing Dispute	Formation of Alliance	Trade Discussions
Motives	prosperity and prestige for both nations	prosperity for all nations	prosperity and prestige
Method	confrontation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heated dialogue • seizing boats 	alliance agreements (AARFDD)	diplomacy negotiations
Consequences	strained relations between nations	new relations and new attitudes between nations	unknown
Degree of Accommodation and Type of Interaction	low: conflict	high: cooperation	mixed: competitive
World Reaction	mixture: Japan/Portugal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support France • criticize Canada Norway/Iceland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support Canada • criticize France 	positive: all nations support this interaction	mixture: critical of time involved, supportive of the attempt and hopeful of good results

Enrichment

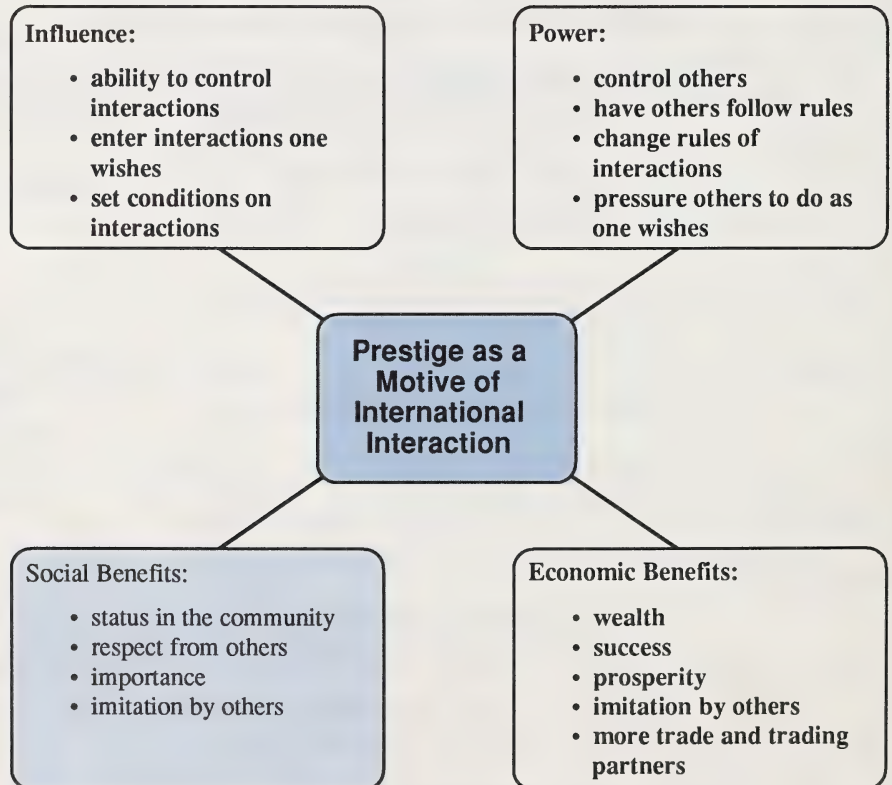
1. Answers will vary, but must include
 - names of nations involved (participants)
 - motives for the interaction
 - method of interaction
 - consequences of interaction
 - degree of Accommodation and interaction
 - world reaction to interaction (name the audience members involved)
 - symbols used in this interaction
 - background or important information
 - dialogue used, as well as reactions and interpretations of the dialogue by the participants and audience
 - timing of the interaction
2. Answers will vary.

Section 2: Activity 1

1. Responses will vary; but some possible answers are as follows:
 - Championship hockey, baseball-softball, soccer, curling, or other sports teams
 - Marching band, musicians, writers, politicians, artists, or other famous citizens
 - Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, Tyrrell Museum, Frank Slide
 - Best Trout Fishing in North America
2. Possible answers are as follows:
 - increased business and job opportunities
 - status with other communities
 - enjoyment and pleasure
3. Two important benefits that prestige brings are
 - social benefits
 - economic benefits
4. Examples of these benefits might be
 - status in the community, respect, importance, prominence, feeling like a champion, feeling the best of the group, being perceived in a positive light, imitation by others
 - extra money, larger, better contracts, more and better trade, more trading partners, wealth, success, imitation by others, prosperity
5. Your examples should deal with the relations with others in social benefits, and with economic well-being in economic benefits.

6. Your reasoning for the importance might include a reference to the desires of the person, team, or nation involved (status or prosperity) as well as your opinion of social and economic benefits.
7. Prestige bring the benefits of influence and power. Influence is the ability to control interactions while power is the ability to control others.
8. Possible points in your response:
 - Canada could order the U.S. to pay for environmental damage.
 - Canada could fine the U.S. government or refuse to trade until the damage is corrected.
 - Canada could pressure other nations not to interact with the U.S.A.
 - Canada could make environmental concerns a priority by proposing a treaty between the U.S. and Canada.
9. Answers depend on what you decide.

10.



Section 2: Activity 2

1.

	Thinks Most Highly of (Team)	Reasons	Reasons Given for Other Team's Success	Criticisms of Other Team
Freddie	High Level Flyers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement, effort • have respect of their peers (Beaumont team) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forwards' ability • past record scares others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no improvement • easy to win with talented team
Jason	Beaumont Beavers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finished first • won the league championship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good trades • talented goalie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lucky trades • no real goal scorers • lost in the finals • will not repeat success

2. Freddie's basis for prestige is **improvement**.
Jason's basis is **winning**.

3.

Prestige in International Interactions

Method	Degree of Accommodation	Degree of Tension	Examples
Alliances (Cooperation)	High	Low	NATO
Agreements (Cooperation)	High	Low	Free Trade (Canada and U.S.A.)
International Law (Competition)	Mixed	Mixed	GATT
Confrontations (Conflict)	Low	High	USSR-Britain (spying)
Wars (Conflict)	Low	High	Iran-Iraq War

Section 2: Activity 3

1.
 - a. **Coal:** USSR, U.S.A., China
 - b. **Tin:** Malaysia
 - c. **Gold:** South Africa
 - d. **Wool:** Australia
2. USSR, U.S.A., and China will trade coal, Malaysia will trade tin, South Africa will trade gold, and Australia will trade wool.
3.
 - a. USSR occurs in all four charts.
 - b. The USSR has many goods to trade on the world market, not only these four. Because it has a variety of goods to trade, the prestige of the USSR improves. Many nations will trade for one, many, or all of the goods the USSR produces.

4. "If gold were to become the most valuable raw material on earth, then prestige of South Africa would be the highest."
5. Ten nations belong to the EEC: France, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Britain, Ireland, and Greece. (Spain and Portugal have become members since this map was drawn; Turkey may join in the future.)
6. Other European nations such as Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Austria may be influenced by the size of the EEC. The EEC members may use their prestige of membership to influence trade with other European nations. In addition, any other nation outside of Europe may be influenced by the size of the EEC.
7. Israel gained territory in this war. It obtained direct control of Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and West Bank.
8. Egypt lost prestige as it lost territory.
Lebanon lost prestige as it lost territory.
Israel won prestige as it gained territory.
Syria lost prestige as it lost territory.
Jordan lost prestige as it lost territory.

Israel also gained prestige for successfully defeating the Arab air forces of her four neighbours. The four Arab nations (Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon) lost prestige with their territory and because they were beaten by a single, smaller nation.

Section 2: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. International interactions are often motivated by prestige. Nations which are successful in these types of interactions receive many benefits. These include
 - a. social benefits such as respect or importance;
 - b. economic benefits such as wealth and prosperity;
 - c. influence, the ability to affect people and events; and
 - d. power, the ability to control people and events.
 Because the rewards associated with prestige are so great, many nations are highly motivated to obtain prestige.
2. The methods used in these interactions include those high in accommodation to those with a great deal of tension. The methods high in accommodation include alliances and agreements. An example of such a method is NATO. Each member nation shares in the prestige of the association. The methods with a high degree of accommodation and a low degree of tension are cooperative.

3. Methods made up of a mixture of tension and accommodation are competitive. Nations interact mainly through negotiation and international law. An example of this type of interaction is the GATT organization. Member nations pursue their own goals as well as common interests. This means prestige varies for each member.
4. War and confrontation are examples of methods low in accommodation and high in tension. Prestige in these interactions generally belongs to the winner.
5. The consequences of these interactions are territorial changes. There are three types of changes of territory:
 - a. trade or world market territory
 - b. influencing or affecting others
 - c. direct control of the size of land a nation holds

Regardless of the types of territory a nation possesses, increasing its territory also increases its prestige.

Enrichment

1.
 - a. China and India can offer the lowest price.
 - b. Their workers earn far less per hour than Canadian workers, so these two nations can easily price their goods far below Canadian goods.
2. Canada could lose its trade territory with the U.S. in clothing; it may be forced to find new territory; Canada could lose influence in the U.S. marketplace; Canada may then lose prestige.
3.
 - a. Our 1 percent might shrink to near zero if any new member supplies products Canada presently does at lower prices.
 - b. Canada's territory is shrinking in size. It is losing prestige and the benefits of prestige with these European nations. Canada has less influence with the EEC member nations which turn more towards each other for interactions.
4.
 - There is close geographic proximity, especially for wheat, lumber, coal, and other goods from western Canada.
 - Many immigrants in Canada from these Pacific Rim nations have business contacts in their former homelands. These contacts and their understanding of the cultures of Pacific Rim nations can improve trade.
 - Many goods Canada manufactures and its abundant raw materials would not be in competition with domestic markets in these nations. Canada's goods would, therefore, be desired.

5. Changes Canadian executives and businesses might make:

- improve their understanding of technology
- pursue new markets
- take more risks
- improve ability to motivate co-workers
- improve trade conditions through better attitude
- speed up acceptance and use of new technology and innovations

6. Possible plan features might be

- examining the Pacific Rim market for your jackets manufactured in the same manner
- exploring the use of new technology to increase production, lower costs, or both
- examining new products such as shoes, purses, belts, and gloves
- exploring the possibility of a larger domestic Canadian market
- expanding the product line to include children

Section 3: Activity 1

1. Possible solutions to the problems facing the companies are

- form a partnership with another company
- make a new product
- locate a new market
- use new technology
- join with WHATZ UP? soft drink company

2. It will collapse or go out of business. It will be unable to survive.

3. Fred and Paula wish to continue making their own product while sharing the cost of production.

4. Their goals in forming a partnership with another company are

- make their own product
- share production costs
- work with someone, not be taken over
- benefit their partner

5. Examples of self-interests:

- security
- religion
- language
- costs of arming self
- culture

6. Examples of common interests:

- security
- power
- neighbour
- being independent
- costs of security

7. Security is the motive for interaction.

8. **Independence** versus **security** is the balance that must be considered.**Section 3: Activity 2**

1. The manufacturing of the individual's soft drink, an obligation (Irv's soda, Heather's Cola, Fred's Fizz, and Paula's Pop), is unaffected by the agreement.

2. Duties/obligations which are changed include

- contributing 25 percent to production costs (duty)
- supporting the security of the company (duty)
- not competing with any of the partners (obligation)

3. Positively

- increase security
- maintain control over own product

Negatively

- production cost share may be higher than own independent production costs were prior to joining
- security of company more important than own security – if other partners' sales are poor, all suffer
- territory of personal product may still shrink if one cannot compete with partners

4. A, C, D, F

5. a. False: sixteen

b. True

c. False: Europe

d. False: economic

e. True

f. False: Soviet Union

g. True

- h. False: security
 - i. True
 - j. True
6. a. The benefits for member nations of NATO are primarily benefits of security.
- b. The problems of membership are primarily problems of economic concerns.
- c. Of the sixteen NATO members, the U.S.A. is senior partner.
- d. Any nation belonging to NATO must view an attack on one member as an attack on all member nations.
- e. Countries belonging to NATO must give up some independence in order to improve their security.

Section 3: Activity 3

1. a. WHATZ UP? had the largest share of the market with
- b. 45 percent, or nearly half the total sales.
2. a. Barb's Beverages, Fred's Fizz, Heather's Cola, Irv's Soda, and Paula's Pop had the smallest share of the market.
- b. 5 percent
3. See the graph titled **Soft Drink Market After F.I.P.H.** to check your answer.
4. a. Barb's Beverages is most likely to wish to join; she held a 5 percent share of the market just as did each partner.
- b. WHATZ UP? will see F.I.P.H. as a threat to control of the market.
- c. Lighten Up, Dan's Diet Drinks, and Jody's Juice are each smaller than F.I.P.H. and may see it as a threat.
5. Characteristics shared by F.I.P.H. and WHATZ UP? might include
- power, control of market or territory
 - not run by one individual
 - seen as a threat to the security of smaller companies

6.

Consequences of Collective Security					
New Attitudes	Held By	New Roles	Type of Interaction	Degree of Accommodation	Degree of Tension
<p>Positive The association provides security for members.</p>	members	partners "Us"	cooperation	high	low
<p>Negative The association threatens security of nonmembers.</p>	nonmembers	enemies "Them"	conflict	low	high
<p>Mixed The association reinforces the importance of security.</p>	members and nonmembers	competitors "Them and Us"	competition	mixed	mixed

Section 3: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. Answers will vary since they are your choices.
2. Answers will vary since they are your choices.
3. Answers will vary, although option (c) is probably most preferable.

Enrichment

1. Possible organizations are as follows:

Name of Organization	Common Interest	Member Nations	Duties and Obligations
Petroleum Exporter (P.E.)	exporting petroleum	Splivolia, Tuff Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sales of petroleum • not compete in markets established by partner
Gold Nation's Union (G.N.U.)	exporting gold	Splivolia, Arborilia, Silver Coast, Tuff Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit gold on market to keep prices high • maintain established minimum gold price
(Many other resource exporting and importing groups are possible.)			
Nations Opposing Tuff Turf (N.O.T.T.)	protecting self and partners from Tuff Turf	Splivolia, Arborilia, Silver Coast, Ranch Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An attack by Tuff Turf on one is seen as an attack on all. • maintain readiness for defence
Protecting Our Collective Security (P.O.C.S.)	improving security	Perra Terra, Arborilia, Silver Coast, Novella Bella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work together to protect and improve our collective security
Yatch Language Group (Y.L.P.)	Yatch speaking nations	Novella Bella, Silver Coast, Perra Terra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and preserve the Yatch language • promote the use of Yatch. whenever possible
Bertali Union of Freedom (B.U.O.F.)	Berthali religion	Splivolia, Tuff Turf, Novella Bella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote Bertali religion and practices
Belief in Hard Work (B.I.H.W.)	belief in hard work	Splivolia, and Ranch Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work hard • share experiences • provide opportunities for hard work

Section 4: Activity 1

1. Problems occur due to poor communication. There are many problems.
2. The world is presently mixed up but through talk and action, the world will be better in the future.
3. His goals are to
 - be rich
 - be happy
 - have fun
 - be a pilot
4. Felix is considering
 - pro choice versus pro life (abortion)
 - capital punishment
 - working or having fun while young
5. It is difficult to say what a nation believes in because nations are a blend of various individuals, all of whom hold their own ideologies.
6.
 - a. Three things Canada does not believe in are torture, apartheid, capital punishment.
 - b. Three things Canada believes in are free speech, private ownership, access to medical care. You may have other examples.
7.
 - a. **Nation A:**
 - security, or collective security
 - free elections, or government by choice (opposes dictatorship)
 - preventing repetition of crime – perhaps justice or safety; freedom of press or expression. (opposes control of media)

b. **Nation B:**

- independence and strength
- strength and stability
(Opposes weakness)
- reforming criminals
(Opposes capital punishment)

Section 4: Activity 2

1. a. Beliefs which have changed:

- past (“Nations are too aggressive,” instead of People not communicating.”)
- sex & drugs (“What’s best for my kids?” instead of “What’s best for me?”)
- friends and family (“Come visit soon,” instead of “Work hard - Mom.”)
- goals (“I want to own my business,” instead of earning big bucks to have fun.)
- strategy (“take courses,” “be a partner in two years, spend time with family,” instead of “getting my license.”)
- emotional response (“The world is a great place,” instead of “good.”)

b. Beliefs which have remained the same:

- view of present and future
- social issues – still uncertain
- pressure from friends to have fun
- goal to be happy
- strategy of work: work hard
- emotional response – humans basically good

2. a. A (1) You ask the person to put out their cigarette.
B (2) You say nothing and get out on the next floor.

- b. B (1) You shake your head when you read about state executions.
A (2) You write letters to the editor and your MP.

- c. B (1) You listen to everyone’s point of view.
A (2) You take part in a demonstration.

Section 4: Activity 3

1. a. Alliances, agreements, and treaties are methods of cooperative interactions.
- b. Diplomacy, international law, and treaties are methods of competitive interactions.
- c. Confrontations and war are methods of conflict.

2. Nations are forced to examine the costs of promoting and/or defending against ideologies. Cooperation may deny the promotion of their ideologies. Each nation risks putting its ideology second to the other by cooperation. Conflict is just as risky because a nation may endanger its beliefs (such as peace and security) by engaging in conflict.
3. Nations try to coerce other nations in order to force the nation to act in a particular way. Coercion is used to promote an ideology, defend against another's ideology, or both.
4.
 - **Boycott** – refusing to interact in trade
e.g., not buying goods from South Africa; refusing to recognize or accept the government of a nation as 'legal'; boycott of Olympic Games, Moscow 1980, L.A. 1984
 - **Embargo** – restricting or preventing trade with a nation
e.g., U.S. embargo on Cuban goods; high technology trade embargo on export of U.S. goods to communist nations
 - **Sanctions** – group action, either military or economic, against a nation
e.g., United Nations military sanctions against North Korea 1953; many western nations cutting off trade with South Africa

Section 4: Activity 4

1. B
2. A
3. B

Section 4: Activity 5

1. You should have circled the following terms on the Accommodation Scale.

Type of Interaction	Degree of Tension & Accommodation	Possible Motives	Methods Used	Consequences
<p>Conflict</p> <p>Competition</p>	<p>Tension – High</p> <p>Accommodation – Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Prestige • Promoting & Defending Against Ideologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Confrontations • Diplomacy • International Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Treaties – Truce – Compromise – Arbitration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military enemies • Political critics • All result in a working relationship where nations do not fully cooperate but view conflict as too costly.

2.

World Stage Analogy

International Interaction: Golan Heights

Participants: Israel, Syria

Audience (major interested observers):

United Nations, United States, Arab Nations (Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan)

Background (important information):

Israel and Arab nations have fought many times from 1948 to the present. Territory of the Golan Heights captured in 1967 and not returned. Syria loses control of Golan and an advantage in military control.

Dialogue (major statements, threats, accusations, promises, etc.):

- Israel stated she would retain control of the Golan Heights until Arab-Israeli relations improved significantly.
- Israel annexed the Golan Heights in 1981.
- Syria accuses Israel of being 'aggressive' and 'denying Syrians their freedom'.

Timing (when, where, why interaction occurred):

1967 – Arab-Israeli War: Israel gained control

1973 – truce negotiated signs of hope

1981 – Arab forces busy in Lebanon: little resistance to Israeli action.

Section 4: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. A
2. B

Enrichment

Both 1 and 2 should include a consistency in the ideology, methods, and consequences.

For example, an ideology which includes peace, cooperation, security, and prestige would likely use methods which are cooperative. These include alliances, agreements, and treaties. The consequences would likely be stronger positive relations with allies. Perhaps the relations with non-allies would include tension. Refer to Activity 4 and the graphics on the consequences of ideology as a motive.

N.L.C. - B.N.C.
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